The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R.M.S. NEVA

No. 5,734 — BUENOS AIRES—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881 — 21ST YEAR.

NEW CONSOLS.

Yesterday the Provincial Executive promulgated the consolidation law which we give at foot. Governor Rocha and Minister Uriburu never put their signatures to a more important measure which, while redeeming the pledged honor of B. Ayres, and rescuing the market from the thraldom of forced currency, methodizes the Provincial public debts and secures to the Province a saving of many millions yearly.

The Provincial Bank will now be one of the strongest banks on this continent, and we fully coincide with the Directors, that the mere resumption of specie discounts and the bringing out from London of the gold it holds to its credit with its bankers, will of itself raise the paper money to par, and, without any special law, reform the Oficina de Cambios.

Minister Uriburu, who so thoroughly understands this market, will appreciate the importance of at once carrying out the new law, and it is not necessary to show any imprudent haste in the negotiation of these bonds; the first step in the carrying out of this law is *a telegram from the President of the Bank to London for its gold, and the immediate resumption of specie discounts by the Bank Directors.*

Senate of B. Ayres,
July 6th, 1881.

To the Executive,

I have the honour to send herewith the Project of Law for consolidating and converting the Public Debt, which, initiated in the Hon. Chamber of Deputies, was definitely sanctioned by this House yesterday, all duly in accordance with Article 38 of the Constitution.

I salute you with the deepest respect,

H. Gonzalez Chaves.
Luis G. Pinto.
Secty.

July 6th, 1881.

Acknowledge receipt and promulgate the following Law:—

ROCHA.
F. Uriburu.

Art. I. Let there be created hereby twenty millions fuertes gold in public bonds of the Province, bearing six per cent interest and one per cent accumulative amortization per annum, redeemable by drawings at par.

Art. II. The service of these bonds shall be in charge of the Provincial Bank, the following taxes being hypothecated for it in accordance with Art. 38 of the Constitution: The proceeds of the law of Oct. 30, 1872, the tax on judicial deposits, the Contribucion Directa and Patentes, and the proceeds of the sale of stamps.

Art III. These sums shall be deposited in said Bank daily, as collected, and when the Bank has covered the service of these funds, which shall be done quarterly, the surplus will go to the general revenue account.

Art. IV. The public funds thus created shall be issued in gold hard dollars, or their equivalent in other money, as may appear most expedient to the Bank and the Government.

Art. V. The whole of these funds will be delivered by the Junta de Credito Publico to the Provincial Bank, and devoted to the following objects: 1st to the payment of th debt of the Provincial Government to the Bank. 2nd, the conversion of the public funds created by the law of December 7th, 1872, of the Treasury Bonds created May 10th and August 12th, 1880, of the Popular Loan created October 3rd, 1878, and building the new Provincial Capital.

Art. VI. The Provincial Bank, with the consent of the Government, may sell in or out of the country the public funds received by it.

Art. VII. The holders of Public funds of 1872, of Treasury and Popular Loan bonds must advise the Bank by writing, within 15 days, stating the amount and class of such securities in their possession, and whether they are willing to change them at par, for the newly created funds.

Art. VIII. Those who are so willing, will receive a voucher for their securities, till the Bonds be printed, for the effecting of the change; and, in the event of ninety days passing without the change being made, the Bank will pay interest in accordance with the amount their claims represent, at the rate of the new Bonds.

Art. IX. In these transactions, securities representing paper currency will be reckoned at the rate of $25 m|c. to one hard dollar,

Art. X. Holders of the above securities, who may be unwilling to exchange for the new funds, may present their securities at the Bank within fifteen days, and receive their par value in the money they respectively represent.

Art. XI. The interest due on all such securities, whether exchanged or amortized at par, will be paid by the Bank according to the terms expressed on the same.

Art. XII. For all such securities as are not presented at the Bank for either purpose within the said term, the Bank will open a deposit account, paying them interest at the rate given to deposits at 90 days, which account will remain open five years, after which, if no claim be made, its amount will be paid to the general State revenues, and the account be closed.

Art. XIII. The Bank will open a separate account for each of these kinds of securities, stating therein all the particulars concerning the same.

Art. XIV—The dates set forth in Art 7 having expired, the Provincial Bank shall hand an account to the Finance Minister and the Board of Public Credit, detailing the operations ordered in the preceding Article, and this done, the President or a member of the Public Credit Board, the Accountant General of the Province and the Treasurer of same, with the first-named as President, shall check and count over again, in the Bank, the securities enumerated, specifying the number of each Bond of each Loan which they have revised and has been converted. This statement, when signed by the above named Commissioners and by the President of the Bank and his Secretary, shall be published for eight days in every newspaper in the Capital, at the expiration of which time the Commissioners shall again meet and burn all the Bonds that have been converted or exchanged, drawing up a special statement to the effect that this has been done, which statement shall be published in the same way as the previous one.

Art. XV. Copies of this account will be supplied to the Minister of Finance and the Junta de Credito Publico, and one will also be preserved by the Bank.

Art. XVI. The Junta de Credito will then enter the account in its books, and proceed to cancel the total account of each of the converted loans, reporting the same to the Government.

Art. XVII. The remainder of the public funds, after the objects of their creation have been effected, will be placed at the disposal of the E.P. to be used exclusively in the building of the new Capital in accordance with the laws provided for the same. The Bank may use these funds, leaving their amount in account current and by agreement with the Government.

Art. XVIII. The Executive is hereby authorized to effect all the financial operations necessary for the fulfilling of this law, together with the disbursements made necessary by the same, which will be duly charged where they belong.

Art. XIX. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

Given in the Sessions Hall of the Legislature of the province this fifth day of July of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

A Gonzales Chaves *Juan Darquier*
L G Pinto *J M Jordan (junr)*
Secty of Senate Secty of Deputies

July 6th 1881

Let the foregoing Law be fulfilled, communicated, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROCHA.
F Uriburu

CONSOLIDATION LAW.

At last the Provincial Chambers have passed the law consolidating the Provincial public debts in an issue of 6 per cent bonds, for twenty millions gold dollars, which will be ample to pay off the debts due by the Provincial Government to the Bank, call in the Empresito Popular, redeeming those bonds at par, as also the Provincial Treasury Bonos, which for some time back absorbed many millions of floating capital in this market.

Governor Rocha will probably promulgate the law to-day, and Minister Uriburu will at once be in a position to receive offers from European capitalists, for the stock which we understand, according to the new rule, will be negotiated here direct between the Minister and the agents of the bidders for the loan.

The business, is perhaps, the most important ever transacted in this market, since, aside from the great benefits arising from the payment of the debts due to the Bank, and thus strengthening that institution and enabling it to resume specie payments, it throws millions of fresh capital on the market seeking new investment, since it pays off at par the holders of the Empresitito Popular and the Bonos del Tesoro, which are known in this market under a less euphonious title. During the debate on this bill in the Deputies Dr J. F. Lopez made a remarkable speech on the measure, which gives a rather new view of the question, and will doubtless be read with interest by the public.

At the conclusion of Deputy Viale's speech

Dr. J. F. Lopez said—I believe, Mr. President, that the actual Conversion Bill is unprecedented in the annals of measures discussed by Provincial Legislatures: it means political honesty and economy on the part of the Executive. It is one of the most prominent events in our Provincial records.

The political consolidation of the Argentine Republic was only achieved yesterday, and now we strive to successfully crown its financial consolidation. The great political event insured respect and stability to the nation: it paved the road to its great destinies, and was the forerunner of the present great financial bill, which, to nations as to individuals, means the return to honest policy, order and integrity.

The Message of the Executive on this important financial reform, written in a clear and graphic style, may be termed economical truths applied to the financial condition of Buenos Aires. The Bill is perfect in its form and in its purpose. It is transparent truth, and must meet with the warm approval of all. Nevertheless, I may make several observations.

Whilst studying the financial foundations of the Bill I have detected new views on the State, which, owing to the original doctrines they embody, may be startling. I may be mistaken in my appreciations, but, when taking my seat as Deputy, I took an oath to act according to the dictates of my conscience. It is my duty as a Deputy to expound same, and I will, therefore, immediately enter on the subject. The conversion and consolidation of the Provincial debt to the Bank of the Province, is the debt of a Government to a Government institution—or the debt of a State to its State Bank.

There is something very apparent to traditional routine as regards the custom of the Government of the Province negotiating loans with the Bank of the Province; in other words, it is extraordinary that a merchant banker should borrow from his own firm. The Government of the Province is the State of the Province—the Bank of the Province is a Bank of the State—they constitute the same person—the same interests. The Bank of the Province belongs exclusively to the Province, that cannot owe its own property, nor be its own debtor. I, therefore, do not comprehend how the Province of Buenos Aires is obliged to pay what is owed to the Province of B. Aires. The Provincial Bank belongs to the Province alone, and the sums which the Province has taken from its Bank only constitute a relation of figures with its own establishment.

What necessity is there then to convert a debt that does not exist; since debtor and creditor are the one person? All the acts of the Provincial Bank, its funds, organic laws, boards of directors and notes of emission bear the stamp of the Province. The debt contracted by the Government of the Province is also in the name of the Province. Therefore, the very same individua is both creditor and debtor.

When discussing the banking relations between the Provincial Bank and the Government, ergo, between State and State, we cannot view the question in the same light as if the Province owed the London Bank, the Italian Bank, or some third party, constituting a bona fide creditor. The Prov. Bank is no third party in regard to the Province, as both Government and bank are only branches of the administration of the Province.

Viewing the question in this light I think that the Province may economize some $200,000,000, which will be otherwise imposed on the taxed population, in order to pay what the province itself has spent. Thus the millions lent constitute the money given by the State Bank to the State. This is so true, these loans were only effected after previous sanction by the Provincial Legislature.

It is, therefore, not under the pretext of a loan that the Province can be taxed over again; it can only take place in obedience to a law passed to the effect of disposing of the funds of the Province, whether for banking or Government purposes. The sums we at present destine to the bank are not to pay off a debt; these funds are provided with a view to fortify the credit of the bank and fill its vaults. But as a banker cannot lend to himself without becoming bankrupt, as happened with the Argentine Bank, the funds of which went to the private transactions of its director as a loans; thus the Government, in order to dispose of funds for banking or Government purposes, needs a law of the Legislature to the effect. But this measure is a mere Government act of the State. This view of the matter is so natural that an honourable Deputy unwittingly proposed to convert the debt with the profits of the Bank. I call the attention of my honourable colleagues to these facts in order to save the Province from the burden of another two hundred millions; otherwise the taxed population pays twice over the debt to the very debtor."

RAILWAY AND COLONIES

The great, so-called, Rothschild scheme is again on the tapis. Messrs. Pongratz and Neumayer have published the project. The Pyramids of Egypt and the Chinese Wall are insignificant when standing in the light of this gigantic scheme. Old Karnak may be termed a village, when compared with the Arabian fortunes that smile on the birth of the new town in Bahia Blanca, to be called Roca. These gentlemen evidently have not visited San Blas, or they would have proposed that beautiful spot for the future capital of the southern hemisphere. The scheme runs as follows:—

A broad gauge railroad will span the pampa between Bahia Blanca and Nahuel-Huapi, the lake of Indian fables and the finest reservoir in South America. Starting in a southerly direction the steel rails will connect the banks of the Colorado, touch at Chole-Chocl, and run through the length of the fertile valleys of the Rio Negro and Limay, to the lake at the foot of the Andes. Valdivia, in Chile, is to be joined to the railroad.

The second railroad will begin at the Colorado junction bridge, and follow the course of that little known river until the rails reach the well-known Antioca Pass in the Cordillera: at this point the Chilian line of Concepcion can be connected with the Argentine Railway.

The third railroad will be the most costly and difficult, owing to the many natural obstacles in its way. The rails will be laid down from the Rio Negro junction, towards San Rafael and Mendoza. This part of the country is only known to the Argentine military men who reported it to be the most favoured spot in South America. Innumerable streams irrigate smiling valleys, and Nature there far surpasses Fenelon's description of the Isle of Calypso. San Rafael and Mendoza are the future granary of this continent.

Telegraph lines will be constructed 'pari passu' with the railroads: the latter will have a total extension of 500 leagues. On either side of these lines colonies of a cosmopolitan character are to be gradually established during fifteen years, until the colonists number 2,500,000 new arrivals. This is an abnormal feature in the history of the world: it means an invasion of progress and prosperity, of spades, shovels, ploughs and steam engines. Volumes may be written on the subject.

The surveys will be made by a staff of engineers belonging to the company. A battalion of infantry and two Krupp batteries are to be favoured by the National Government, in order to protect these scientific men. Within one year of approval of the surveys the works are to begin. The concession of the railway lines to last fifty years, exclusive of war time.

The system of colonization is to be termed Ilirica-Argentina; the hardy sons of Galicia (Austria), Silesia, Bohemia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Dalmatia during 15 years will be shipped in steamers of the company to the future capital Bahia Blanca. Immigration from those countries is easy, as in no other part of Europe is the struggle for life so hard and so ungrateful in its result. The Slav, the Madgyar, and the descendants of Scanderberg will find in the valleys of the Negro and Limay what their wildest fancies led them not to expect. The Anglo-Saxon race is also included in this torrent of immigration, which will double the population of this Republic.

The concessionaires ask in return for their gigantic scheme of 500 leagues of railway and 2,500,000 immigrants, 10 leagues of land on each side of the railways projected. In San Rafael and Mendoza they request the lands lying waste. In Bahia Blanca they require 8 square leagues of land to build the future town and harbor of Roca. Naturally the Government will concede many privileges in case the scheme is sanctioned; the port of Roca to be free of duties during 15 years; no contribucion directa, no taxation &c. during same period.

The town of Roca is to be built on a harbour, stated by the engineers to be one of the finest in the world. The town will cover an area of eight square leagues: 24 sections of 400 squares each: in each square 100 yards will be reserved for the Municipality, where all the refuse of the surrounding houses will be received, drained and turned into a luminous gas. The streets will be twenty yards wide, the pathways nine feet on each side: the boulevards 50 between the trees. The cemetery is to be a public park; far better to construct large ovens for cremation, and thus inaugurate with the new era a reform in our burial system. The shades of Nineveh, Thebes and Babylon threaten to cross the Atlantic. Such a gigantic change will necessarily involve a radical reform in everything—customs and manners, nay, perhaps, nationality.

In order to summarize, we see that the concessionaires demand 14,000 square leagues of land, of which eleven thousand will be distributed to colonists: 3,000 remain, mostly at the foot of the Cordillera, all which at $400 fts. represent a total of $fts. 5,600,000: eight leagues in Bahia Blanca at $6000 fts. $48,000: the latter comprise the city of Roca, where the Government may claim all the land necessary for public buildings, parks, &c.: the working of all the natural produce, of the fauna and the flora: the construction of Custom Houses on their own account, which may yield them double the outlay of building: free importation and exportation for a limited period, for the benefit of commerce in general and of the colonists in particular.

On the other hand the concessionaires populate during 18 years 41 colonies: each colony to comprise 500 families of eight persons on an average: at the end of 15 years this will give $2,500,000 m|c; calculating at the end of the 15 years, from date of establishment that the property of each colonist be worth $fts. 4,000, the contribucion directa of 3 per mil will give $12 fts: each colony, comprising 500 families; this tax will give $6,000fts: thus after the 15th year the colonies will yield:—

Year	Colonies	$fts.
17	82	246,000
18	123	492,000
19	164	984,000
20	205	1,230,000
21	246	1,576,000
22	287	1,722,000
23	328	1,968,000
24	369	2,214,000
25	410	2,460,000
26	451	2,706,000
27	492	2,762,000
28	533	3,198,000
29	574	3,444,000
30	625	3,750,000
Following 20 years		75,000,000

Thus during the 50 years of the concession the Government will receive, exclusive of the revenue from increase in population, $f.104,600,000. After the first 15 years the Government will enjoy the Customs dues, which are estimated at $f.12,500,000 per annum, making a total for the 35 expiring years of the concession of $f.437,500,000. From the latter amount must be deducted the cost of the Roca harbor, which will amount to $f.145,500,000; nevertheless there remains a balance in favour of the Government of $f.292,000,000, which, with the contribucion as above, the railways etc., after 50 years concession estimated at $f.20,000,000, the telegraphs, 2,500,000; a first-class harbour, 145,500,000, make a grand total in favour of the Argentine nation of $f.559,032,000.

Contemplating the magnitude of such a monumental scheme, we drop the editorial pen and pause to reflect whether it is too grand to be true. No lanterns are needed to find out the Argentines who dreamt they would bask in the sunshine of prosperity with Custom House receipts at $f.10,000,000 per annum; and, should General Roca lay the foundation stone of the regeneration of South America by sanctioning this scheme, we despair of ever gauging the future of this country, destined to eclipse all others in wealth and prosperity. Argentines themselves will not credit their senses should this colonization and railway scheme pass. Verily, the frontiers of the Republic appear too small for the population of the coming race.

THE MINES.

Who ever reads papers from the Interior? In every province two or more newspapers are published, yet, we suspect, it is an admitted fact that the public of Buenos Ayres reads more, in the papers of this city, of what is going on in Paris and London than in the upper provinces; occasionally there is a break in the silence of the Interior, and a couple of 'hechos locales' acquaint the reading public here of the new sugar crop, or the silver freights on the Central Argentine Railway, or the 'tercios' of copper and bar silver that come down in Lamport and Holt's steamers from Rosario. A political 'flare up' or some electioneering squabble gives, perhaps, momentary prominence to one or other province, but, beyond these sickly efforts by our colleagues at provincial news, there is not a spark of intelligence to be gleaned from districts the richest in the Plate, and from provinces in whose womb are locked fortunes that, ere five years more are about, will be developed by men that, perhaps, to-day have never heard of this country.

One of the best signs for the Interior, according to our reading of River Plate events, is the enlargement of the *Nacion* newspaper, since it will afford increased space to the talented editor of that journal for news from the Interior; and if our provincial colleagues fail to publish any items of interest, doubtless, the *Nacion*, in view of its increased size, will follow the example of the *Standard* and secure the services of a good provincial correspondent who will keep the public of Buenos Ayres properly informed of what transpires north of the Arroyo del Medio.

The newspapers that come to hand now from the Interior not only reflect an improved state of things in the provinces but also improved editorial ability; but there is still wide room for improvement in most of our provincial colleagues. Certainly, within the last six months, the tone, style, and stuff of these newspapers is better; their columns are no longer filled with Government decrees and municipal accounts of fines and taxes; neither are their editorials wretched political lampoons, as in the days that are now over; and we appeal to our up-country writers to give us more news about the price of lands, the cost of production, the value of haciendas and, above all, something about the mines.

President Roca's visit to the Mint, last week, has a far greater significance for affairs in the Plate than is generally supposed. At great expense a National Mint was built and organised in this city by the genius and ability of Dr. Plaza, ex-Minister of Hacienda. Before the foundation was laid, we heard the greatest things about the future of this magnificent establishment, and when the roof was on one of the walls came down, which provoked the gloomiest forebodings. Difficulty upon difficulty was removed: all the costly machinery from Europe was set up and everything declared in order, when the whole concern was snagged by a split in Congress on the Coinage Bill. We are on the eve now of the removal of this difficulty, and before another month rolls over the Master of the Mint will be looking for precious metals to coin as fast as his machines will turn them out—gold Argentines and silver dollars—and this brings us to our text. Are the provinces able to supply the Mint with a sufficiency of the precious metals to keep its machinery going? Some very sagacious Englishmen in this market say 'yes,' and it may interest a few to know that, on bidding goodbye to an English miner but two days ago, his farewell words on leaving for the provinces were—'that in two years he would be master of the situation in this country.' And we confess to an enthusiasm which persuades us there is something in his prediction.

The mining industry of the Republic is as yet in its infancy, and it is every way probable that now that we are to get rid of 'curso forsoso' and return to specie payments, our new Mint will awaken the mining interests of the country to a new life, and some new Mr. Mackay will spring to the front and, waving his flag on the hill tops of Rioja and Jujuy, announce a new Bonanza that, in the inscrutable working of human affairs, will change the face of things in this country as much, perhaps, as did the revolution of last year.

We invite, therefore, all our provincial colleagues to study English and exchange with us: we promise, on our part, to publish all the news that they give us concerning their industrial resources, and to leave no effort untried to attract the attention of these great European capitalists who, if they only knew as much of the Famatina Mines as we do, would purchase the whole country to morrow.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent)

July 1.

The two great parties of the future in this country will be Free Traders and Protectionists. In reality there has never existed, since the days of Unitarians and Federals, any political difference between what are called parties. It was always a mere question of personalities. The so-called Liberal party has no peculiar platform that is not accepted by Argentines of all colours. The party in power has introduced no novelty in politics that the Liberal party might not freely accept. Purity of suffrage is equally the watchword of both, and both are equally ready to tread it under foot when party interest is to be benefitted. And it is just as well to acknowledge openly and above board, that purity of suffrage, as this country is constituted, is an utter impossibility, and will be for at least half a century to come. The very word 'purity of suffrage' in this Republic inspires laughter, where common honest voting is unknown, and where nineteen out of twenty of those who possess the privilege of voting are perfectly ignorant of its legitimate use. But referring again to so-called parties, I believe that the time is not far distant when we shall have, like the United States, parties divided into Free Traders and Protectionists. The latter, dazzled by the apparent success of protection in the Northern Republic, desire to see the principle applied here. They appear to be ignorant of the immense sacrifices made by the United States in carrying out the Protectionist policy; and that even now, with a population of fifty millions, and manufactories that compete with England, France and Germany, their greatest political economists have come to the conclusion that Protection from the first was an error; that the country would have been further advanced without it. 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.'

The Club Industrial, which is spreading its ramifications over the country, is a Protectionist institution; it disseminates protectionist principles and glories in ruined cloth mills and paper manufactories. There are, undoubtedly, openings in this country for a large number of manufactories, but the industry that requires protection ought to have no place in the Argentine Republic. The Club Industrial is very properly now making known the first by publishing the results of visits to certain establishments. The *Standard*, I remember, published some very interesting data about Mr Bieckert's Brewery. The branch of the Club in Rosario does something in the same way, and I do not think it would be displeasing to the readers of the *Standard* to read something about the progress of legitimate manufacture outside of Buenos Aires.

The chocolate manufactory of Messrs. Beitia and Goyeascochea (to pronounce the latter name put a hot roasted chesnut, with the burr on, in your mouth) is a credit to our rising commerce. Besides the manufacture of chocolate, they roast and grind 150 arrobes of coffee per day, cut up 80 arrobes of tobacco, disgrain maize, and turn out in summer 100 arrobes of ice daily. The steam engine of 20 horse-power that works the machinery was made by Mr Ross, at his splendid foundry in Rosario, which I have already described in one of my letters. The machine for making ice is French, system Carré, and is very simple and perfect. The machine for making chocolate is complicated, and turns out about 30 arrobes daily. The Cacao is of course imported. It is first roasted and then ground, then formed into a paste, to which is added the different substances to give flavour and sweetness, when it passes through the presses and is ready for packing. There are three qualities made, the best having a ready sale all over the Republic. There are six ovens for roasting the cacao and coffee, and eight small mills for grinding and pulverizing these articles and spices and sugar. The machine for shelling maize is of a capacity powerful enough to turn out a thousand bushels a day. Such establishments as these are really creditable to our national industry, and are worthy of being specially mentioned by the Press.

Another really legitimate national manufacturing industry is the oil mill of Messrs Fiajollet, in the town of Santa Fe. These gentlemen have got up a very fine establishment, with excellent machinery. They work two 14 horse power engines and four hydraulic, each of three hundred tons pressure. They manufacture linseed, wild turnip and mani oils. The latter makes an excellent table oil, and is already used as such in Buenos Ayres, although the consumers buy it for the foreign. The makers have to falsify their own really good article. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not be long before Argentine table oil will be sold on its own merits, for there is no reason that it should be inferior to the Marseilles oil, fabricated from the same material. But more important for this country is this commencement of the manufacture of linseed oil. There is no reason whatever for the Argentine Republic to import this article, of which a very large quantity is consumed, when flax and linseed can be produced in any quantity, and the extraction of the oil is such a simple operation.

The Messrs. Fiajollet are deserving of great praise. For many years it was up-hill work. They had to vanquish difficulties of every description, but success has crowned their efforts at last, and their establishment is now a credit to the manufacturing industry of the country.

W. P.

VILLA NUEVA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A city of blighted hopes; a city of great expectations, of still greater disappointments, a city of long streets and of few houses, with a plaza which is but an open space, where posts and chains enclose a wilderness of weeds. The site of the public promenade and nightly 'retreta' of what was once to be a great city. A city of streets marked out chiefly by broken down 'tapias,' which are walls of pounded sand; of scattered houses one story high, mostly built of 'adobe,' mostly roofless and untenanted. Inhabitants there must be or it would cease to be a city, of whom the waylarer riding along these streets sees but here and there a sample, here and there a lorn looking woman with head wrapped up in a rusty shawl, peering from a doorway, and rushing back to inner regions unknown, at sight of a strange horseman, here and there a ragged peon, and never a dog to bark defiance or a welcome.

Has anyone in Buenos Aires ever heard of this city?

Villa Nueva stands on the Western bank of the Rio Tercero, in front of the junction at Villa Maria, where the Andine and Central Railways meet and have a station between them. An iron girder bridge, across the Tercero, now joins this centre of transit with this centre of desolation.

Some eight or ten years ago when the Northern terminus of the Central was at Villa Maria, and the Andine line was but commencing, certain men of foresight saw in this junction of two trunk lines in their close neighbourhood a grand future for the city of Villa Nueva, albeit a river rolled between them. The capital question was as yet undecided; where a fitter place for a capital than the centre of the Republic, the railway centre of the immense future traffic of the Arribeño and Cuyo Provinces? They marked out streets, sold 'sitios,' established a municipality, and the embryo of the great city of the future arose in the midst of a dense monte of chañar and espinillo. But population did not come; commerce, like water, seeks its own level. What transient prosperity visited this new city soon melted away, as the iron lines carried the advancing tide far beyond it. Then arose the river in its might, inundated all the grounds about it, tapia walls and 'adobe' houses resist sun, but against water they are powerless; one half the nascent city lay in ruins, ruins which yet remain, and which give to this city a right to be called a city of desolation.

Among ruin the most desolate, where energy remains there is always hope. Father Limay, Curate of the city, member of the Municipality, one of those cheerful, hearty men whom Fortune, finding she cannot cast down, generally resolves to smile upon at last, looked a year or two ago upon the desolation around him, and looked not aimlessly nor hopelessly, but in search of a remedy. Villa Nueva can no longer hope to become a commercial centre, he said to himself, but we have lands and people, it may become a centre of industry. We have water flowing past our doors, benefitting no one; if it irrigate our plains, agriculture will flourish, and our city will become the centre of a prosperous population. We must tap the river higher up and turn it on to our lands at will by 'acequias.' To do this we want money, which is just what we have not got; how to get it, that is the question. We have a revenue, but our expenses though small, eat it all up; principally among these expenses the salaries of the members of the Municipality. Let these salaries be reduced to one dollar per man per annum, and we shall save three thousand dollars every year to spend upon 'acequias.' Whether Father Limay met with much opposition to his project or no, I cannot say, suffice it that he carried his point; for three years now the members of the Municipality of Villa Nueva have drawn one dollar p. annum per man as their remuneration; three thousand dollars p. annum during this time has built an acequia, now it remains for the people to make use of it.

The dreams of the founders of Villa Nueva will never meet with their realization, but the city will rise from its ruins and become the emporium of a prosperous race of farmers.

Father Limay and his colleagues have set an example worthy of all praise and imitation, may their self abnegation repay them with fourfold prosperity to themselves and their city, and may their names be held in respect amongst the fathers of their country.

ENTRE RIOS.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I have just returned from a ride through the Department of Gualeguaychu and Uruguay, and everywhere the sheep were in first-rate condtion and an excellent lambing. In nearly all estancias the sheep have been cured for scab, and the amount of fences put up within the last five years is something surprising, particularly in the Department of Gualeguaychu, where I do not suppose there are 30 estancias unfenced. In the Department of Concordia I hear they are even more ahead of us, and the most backward is Uruguay. I received very good accounts going through the Colonia de Caseres, where already more wheat has been sown than in any former years, although there are two months left of the sowing season, and the lowest calculation is from 40,000 to 50,000 fanegas from this the newest of our colonies.

If some of your Buenos Aires capitalists would turn their attention to this, the fairest province in the River Plate, that Nature has endowed with a liberal hand, where the finest wood in the world for fencing can be had for almost the cutting, where water is abundant in natural 'arroyos,' by simply throwing a dam across the deep 'sanjas,' forming deep lagunas or reservoirs that last out the driest season, and yet withal land selling at from 5,000 to 7,000 Bolivian dollars a league, cattle to stock them at from $7 to $8 'al corte,' and sheep from $1 to 12 rials, according to class. Novillos for next year at $10; and still, do you believe it, the land is crying out, 'who will buy me—who will buy?'

Water communication by the Parana, by the Uruguay, by the Gualeguaychu, by Gualeguay and others, which, with a small, a very small, outlay, from the Government, would float ocean vessels. Ah! but here is the sore—the Government. But we shall leave that for another time, so 'adieu.'

Yours truly,
A believer in Entre Rios.

The *Prensa* had an ugly rumour yesterday to the effect that there is some hitch in the arrangement of the Chilian Question, owing to the new President, Sr. Santa Maria, having different views on the subject from his predecessor. We much doubt this rumour. The new President makes a mistake if he throws any obstacles in the way of the arrangement so happily brought about by Nature and the American Ministers.

The Government has received a proposal from Mr. Albert Fernandez to run a regular packet between this port and Chubut, asking 1000 pats. a month for the service and undertaking to carry 30 immigrants and 40 tons of cargo free each trip. It would be an immense advantage to the Welshmen if they had regular communication with the capital.

The Minister of the Interior has several short railways and tramways in store for the provinces and will shortly present a Bill to Congress on the subject. We fear Congress is being overburdened for this session, and there must be a Massacre of the Innocents at the end of it.

'THE STANDARD'
NEW OFFICES
Job printing of every description done in the very best style.
154 Calle Piedad

Theatre Francais
(Ancien Theatre des Varietes)
Compañia Lirica y Dramatica Francesa.
Direccion V. Dangon.
14 JUILLET 1881
FETE NATIONALE
Representation Extraordinaire
LA MARSEILLAISE
HYMNE NATIONAL FRANCAIS
Paroles et musique de Rouget de l'Isle; chante par Mrs Dangon, Barbe toute la Compagnie et los Choeurs
A las 8½

Coliseum.
Lunes 18 de Julio 1881
UNICO CONCIERTO
DE
Camilla Urso
Oportunamente el Programa.
El Agente
JULIO L CAILLY
e jl8

Eng. Literary Society.
July Syllabus
Wednesday, 6th,
OPEN DISCUSSION.
Wednesday, 13th,
OPEN DISCUSSION.
Wednesday, 20th,
Lecture, "HOW PLANTS LIVE."
Prof. RYAN.
Wednesday, 27th,
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
J. BESLER.
Hon. Sec.
z122

DEUTSCHE
Sing - Akademie
IN BUENOS AIRES
Wiederbeginn der Proben im Coliseum.
Am Freitag den 15. July.
Abends 8 Uhr
Deutsch redende Sängerinnen und Sänger werden eingeladen sich an den Gesangs-Uebungen zu betheiligen; solche, welche noch nicht mitgewirkt haben, werden ersucht, sich eine Viertelstunde vor Anfang der Probe im Uebungslocale einzufinden, um durch den Director, Herrn Melani, geprüft zu werden.
DER VORSTAND
z121 jl5

Fomento de Barracas al Norte.
Se convoca a los Sres Accionistas para la Asamblea General que tendra lugar el dia 20 de Julio a las 3 de la tarde, en los salones altos de la Bolsa.
EL SECRETARIO.
e 120 j20

Club de Residentes Estrangeros.
La Asamblea General Ordinaria de los Sres. Socios tendra lugar el dia 16 del presente mes, a las 8 de la noche.
B. Aires, 7 de Julio 1881.
e 59 jl5

National Camps on Sale
14 leagues bordering the Salinas Grandes reserve.
16 do next to same, camps of very good pasturages.
24 leagues in Salinas Chicas, ten leagues west of Bahia Blanca with several arroyos and lagunas.
12 leagues in Frenel (laguna) west of Trenqualanquen.
12 leagues in La Verde (laguna) west of camps de Pincen.
12 leagues in Monte la Vieja west of Ytalo.
Apply at
Central Land Office
68—Piedad—68
z128 jl6

Revised Version
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
Just Received
A large and varied assortment of the above.
JOHN GRANT
STATIONER
69—Calle Cangallo—69.
e 126 jl6

Gran Deposito
DE
Tabacos. Cigarros y Cigarillos
Tabacos Negros y Colorados, sueltos y en paquetes, en picadura y hebra.
Tabacos en ramo de todas clases.
Cigarros de la Habana, Bahia, Hamburgueses y del pais.
Cigarillos Habanillos, Negros, Franceses y Virginia.
Venta por mayor y menor
Enrique Sauvaget y Cia
124 — Calle Buen Orden — 124.
e 176 jl 21

Jorge H. Tucker
Contador Comercial y Judicial,
AJUSTADOR DE AVERIAS MARITIMAS,
TRADUCTOR.
188—*RECONQUISTA*—188
g 64 a8

Dr. Leopoldo del Campo
LAWYER,
Calle de Bolivar No. 109.
g304 xp

DEPOSITO de macetas y copas de todas clases, pintadas o no pintadas, para plantas y para pilastres. En la misma casa se hacen columnas y macetas rusticas de diferentes moldes. Se hacen tambien columnas lisas de tierra romana para copas y macetas grande. 171 Calle de Maipu, entre Cuyo y Corrientes.
g 142 a14

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.
e 72 xp

SE ALQUILA—Una casa para corta familia o hombre solo, para verla y tratar Calle Temple 45.
z135 j23

A Most Respectable Person, lately arrived from England, wishes to procure a situation in a good English family, will undertake the entire charge of three or four children, and will attend to their wardrobes. Understands dressmaking and all kinds of needlework. Good references. Apply to Miss Killion, 328 Calle Lavalle.
e 124 jl6

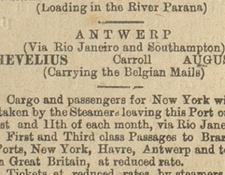
A GERMAN WOMAN who thoroughly understands cooking, wants a situation in a German or English family, best references given. Apply Cook, this office.
e 125 jl6

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE
Miss Bridget Glynn
A H Wozenvraft
J Jones
Edward Fallon
Henry Higgins
Rose Hannah
Miss Anne Flood (2)
Miss Eliza Casey
Letters at the Manse, Chascomus, for Mr. James Frost, and Mr Samuel Frost

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company
FOR
HAVRE
The Company's splendid and favorably known steamer
NEVA
Commander W. GILLIES
3,020 Tons, 600 Horsepower
Will sail on the
15th July
Taking cargo and passengers for
RIO JANEIRO
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
LISBON
VIGO
SOUTHAMPTON
and ANTWERP
THROUGH PASSAGES TO PARIS (single and return) granted by all the ROYAL MAIL steamers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
are granted to Antwerp and Havre.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Ayres.
BREMEN, HAMBURG AND LONDON
(Direct)
COPERNICUS Pepperell JULY 15
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeiro, Lisbon and Southampton)
LEIBNITZ Brown JULY 11
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)
ANTWERP & LONDON
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
KEPLER Johnson JULY 21
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)
ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(Direct)
GASSENDI Hews JULY 26
(Loading in the River Parana)
ANTWERP
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
HEVELIUS Carroll AUGUST 1
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)
Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers leaving this Port on the 1st and 11th of each month, via Rio Janeiro.
First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain, at reduced rate.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
E. Norton & Co.,
209 Reconquista Agents
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

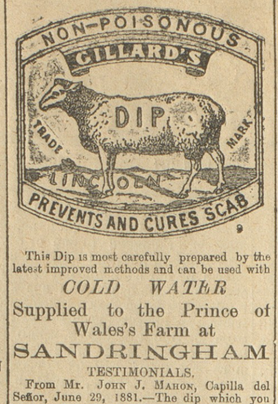
Lamport & Holt's line of Steamers
Bremen, Hamburg, and London.
The Steamship
COPERNICUS
Captain Pepperell,
Will leave this port
On the 10th of July
FOR
Bremen, Hamburg, and London
Cargo for Hamburg received at equal rates as for Bremen.
For further particulars apply to
E. NORTON & Co.
Agents,
209 Calle Reconquista
g xp



RESISTENCIA 2136 lbs.
Garantido el de mayor resistencia que se introduce en el pais.
JORGE BELL HIJOS
297—Defensa—297
xp f28

Colegio Nuevo
426—Calle Rivadavia—426
El 1° de Agosto se cierra la matricula de los Cursos Preparatorios Universitarios (1° y 2° año del Colegio Nacional).
Se preparan jovenes para entrar en el Colegio Nacional.
El Director—
JUAN NEUMEIER.
g 140 a20

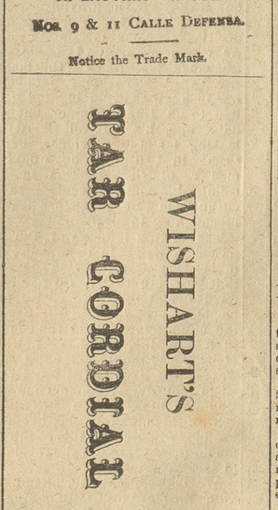
GILLARD'S
SHEEP DIP
A Glycerine Compound



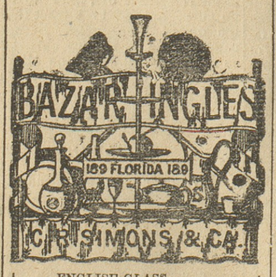
This Dip is most carefully prepared by the latest improved methods and can be used with
COLD WATER
Supplied to the Prince of Wales's Farm at
SANDRINGHAM
TESTIMONIALS.
From Mr. JOHN J. MAHON, Capilla del Señor, June 29, 1881.—The dip which you sent me I used according to directions, and I can assure you that it gave the desired result. During four years of practical experience of curing scab in sheep, I have seen many specifics used, and I consider Gilliard's the only one that gives complete satisfaction. It improves the quality and promotes the growth of the wool. For efficiency, economy and facility of application, I prefer it to any dip I have used.
From Mr. JAMES M. THOMAS, Estancia Santa Ines, Monte, June 29, 1881.—Having given a good trial to Gilliard's Dip, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its valuable quality as a Sheep Dip. It destroys all insect life with which sheep are infected, mixes readily in cold water, does not injure the hands, and softens all hard parts. I shall strongly recommend it whenever an opportunity offers. As regards the cheapness, it should command a good sale.
By using GILLARD'S SHEEP DIP the outlay will be repaid One Hundred-fold by the Improved Condition of the Sheep, and the increased Weight and Quality of the Wool. All Sheep owners should therefore try the experiment, if only on a small Flock.
NOTE—A sample drum will be supplied gratis to any Estanciero who is willing to give the Dip a fair trial and report on same
SOLE AGENT
F. L. HUMPHREYS
Calle de las Piedras 31
e 261 xp

GOLDEN FLEECE DIP
ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.
UNEQUALED FOR ECONOMY.
Ready for use, adding
COLD WATER.
The most profitable for large flocks.
DEPOT:
Anglo-American Drug Warehouse,
A. EASTMAN & CO.,
NOS. 9 & 11 CALLE DEFENSA.
Notice the Trade Mark.



e 6 al



ENGLISH GLASS
ENGLISH TOILET SETS
OIL CLOTHS
FLOWER VASES
on bevelled Mirrors.
CUT MIRROR WALL BRACKETS
DUPLEX LAMPS
TOBACCO JARS AND CUTTERS
COCKTAIL MACHINES.

TEA
At $12 per lb.
At 14 do
At 16 do
At 18 do
At 20 do
At 22 do
At 25 do
At 27 do
At 30 do
At 40 do
Try our Teas, and you will find that the quality is far in advance of the price.
Bazar Ingles
189 FLORIDA 189
e 181 m20

REMATE
POR
Baltar y Quesada
Campo en Bahia Blanca
Dos Suertes de Estancia
Reputada de primera calidad
A solo 6 leguas del Puerto
Sobre el Arroyo Naposta Grande
Cada suerte con una superficie de 20.258,812 ms. cs.
FORMA REGULAR
Venta a plazos
Base de venta ps. 100,000 m|c. por Suerta.
En nuestra casa San Martin No. 51
El Jueves 4 de Agosto
A las 3 en punto de la tarde
Venderemos por el mejor precio que esceda de la insignificante base fijada.
Dos suertes de estancia en Bahia Blanca, reputado sus campos como de los mas afamados por su escelente calidad, distante solamente seis leguas del pueblo y lindando toda su estension con el renombrado arroyo Naposta Grande.
Cada suerte mide una superficie de 20, 248, 812 ms. cs, siendo las dos linderas entre si.
El comprador puede hacerse cargo de continuar la deuda con el Gobierno, quedando unes seis anualidades por valor de 80,000 m/c mas o menos.
El pago puede hacerse la mitad al contado y la otra mitad a seis meses en pagares de firma abonada.
Los titulos son perfectos.
Ellos demuestran como linderos de este campo al Estado, y a los Srs Carlos Bonement, M Errecaborda, Benito Sanchez de Calvento.
Mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin No. 51.
z131 a4

POR LOS MISMOS
20 Carneros
RAMBOUILLETS
Sangre pura
Lote muy escogido
DE LA
Cabaña Nuestra Señora de los Angeles
Del Sr. Dr. Don Alfredo Lahitte,
Unico lote que se venderá en este año.
En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El VIERNES 19 de Agosto
A la 1 en punto,
Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado, por cuenta y orden del referido Dr Lahitte:
Este unico lote de 26 carneros, escogidos espresamente para presentar en ellos el tipo mas caracterizado del Rambouillet, garantiendose que son animales sin preparacion alguna y en en su estado natural.
Los interesados podran visitarlos cinco dias antes del fijado para el remate en nuestra casa San Martin 51.
g 130 a19

POR
Adolfo Bullrich y Ca.
78—ALSINA—78
De 24 Carneros
Sangre Pura
NEGRETE
PRECIOSOS ANIMALES
Lote muy especial
De la celebre Cabaña en
KENTZLIN
Del Sr Don Guillermo Maas
Reputada la primera cabaña Negrete en Alemania
En nuestra casa calle Alsina 78
El Jueves 30 del corriente
Venderemos a la mas alta postura y al contado por cuenta y orden del Sr D Federico Both, 24 carneros Negretes de 20 a 30 meses de edad, venidos por el vapor Rio y procedentes de la cabaña del Sr Maas en Kentzlin.
Es un precioso lote que no dudamos llamara la atencion de los intelijentes, pues todos los animales son de un vellon, tipo y formas excepcionales.
Unico lote de esta cabaña que venderemos este año.
e 139 j30

POR LOS MISMOS
Esplendide y unico Lote
DE
35 CARNEROS
Rambouillets
Procedente de la conocida y afamada Cabaña
Del Sr. Fr. von HOMEYER
EN RAZIN, ALEMANIA
Venidos a la consignacion
Del Sr Hugo Bunge
En el vapor RIO
En nuestra casa, Alsina 78
El Viernes 29 del corriente
A la 1 de la tarde
Venderemos a la mas alta postura y al contado este lote especial de carneros Rambouillets siendo algunos de ellos animales de reserva, como indudablemente no han venido al pais por su tamaño y esplendido tipo.
Los carneros procedentes de la Cabaña del Sr von Homeyer son ya conocidos ed nuestro mercado y han sido apreciados en años anteriores por los compradores.
Siendo asi nos parece inutil enumerar sus condiciones de formas, tipo etc. y solo pedimos a los Sres Cabañeros y hacendados pasen por nuestra casa calle Alsina 78, para examinar y persuadirse que el lote que presenta este año el Sr von Homeyer es notabilisimo.
e 138 j29

POR LOS MISMOS
De Ricos Muebles Inglesas
Esplendido juego de dormitorio, raiz de nogal.
Magnifico juego de comedor de roble al natural.
Aranas de bronce etc.
En la casa habitacion de Señor
Don Juan Zimmermann
Calle Libertad No. 484 (altos)
El Miercoles 20 del corriente
A las 12 en punto del dia
Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todo el esplendido mueblage de la casa arriba mencionade y cuyo detalles es el siguiente :—
(Mas detalles mañana)

POR LOS MISMOS
De 30 notables Moruecos,
Sangre pura Rambouillet,
Procedentes de la afamada Cabaña
"LAS ACACIAS,"
Propiedad de los Señores Eduardo Olivera Hnos.
En nuestra casa
Alsina 78
El Martes 16 de Agosto
A la 1 del dia
Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, procedentes de la cabaña 'Las Acacias,' estacion Olivera, sobre el Ferro-Carril del Oeste, propiedad de los Sres. Eduardo Olivera Hnos.
30 esplendidos Rambouillet Argentinos, carneros del mas puro origen, y cuya base, como todos saben, fueron animales elejidos personalmente por el Sr. Gilbert, padre del actual posedor de la cabaña en Widevilla; habiendo los Sres. Olivera obtenido el actual tipo de sus carneros a fuerza de la prolija seleccion que se ha hecho en su cabaña y a la contraccion e intelijencia empleados durante un largo lapso de tiempo que llego a la altura que hoy tienen los productos de esta cabaña.
En prueba de ello tenemos a disposicion de los interesados la fotografia de los primeros carneros de aquellos padres de la cabaña Gilbert, para que puedan formar una idea exacta de la enorme diferencia que existe con los actuales carneros que hoy ofrecemos en venta.
Cuando se llega a la altura que hoy tienen los carneros de las Acecias, que puede decirse es el ideal y la perfeccion del tipo, no se necesita hacer mayores recomendaciones, tanto mas que los Sres. Estancieros que han comprado estos animales estan muy satisfechos de los resultados que han obtenido.
Podemos asegurar desde ya que esse lote que viene a venta llamara la atencion de los criadores y los interesados pueden pasar a examinarlos cuatro dias antes del remate a nuestra casa Alsina 78.
g 136 a16

Book Auction.
Unreserved Sale.
Messrs Baltar & Quesada will offer for Public Sale at their Auction Mart No. 51 Calle San Martin, ON SATURDAY the 16th inst. a ONE O'CLOCK, by order of Messrs L. Jacobsen & Co, several thousand volumes of English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Scandinavian Books and Periodicals in complete sets, which must be cleared out to make room for a large new stock shortly expected.
An early attendance is requested, as the lots being numerous will be knocked down without delay at whatever price is bid, so that it is a rare opportunity to lay in a large stock of reading in varied literature at a small cost.
Saturday next, 16th instant
At 1 o'clock
51—CALLE SAN MARTIN—51
x 134 jl6

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE.
Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se annuncian seran indefectiblemente realizados, si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dial antes del que se anuncio para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital e intereses adeudados.
POR
M. BILLINGHURST e HIJOS
De orden del Banco Hipotecario. En la misma propiedad. De la importante Barraca Calle Colon numa. 155 a 161, entre Venezuela y Mejico, frente a la Estacion del Ferro Carril de Boca. Base para la venta $150,000 m/c.
El Martes 26 del corriente, a las 3 en punto de la tarde, procederemos de orden del Directorio, a vender en publico remate, bajo la base de Ciento cincuenta mil pesos moneda corriente en efectivo
La importante Barraca arriba designada, cuyo terreno se compone de 20 vs de frente al rio, Calle Colon, por 66 de fondo; Todo el edificio que tiene al frente es construido en cal. La situacion de esa propiedad no puede ser de mas importancia, ofreciendo la facilidad de poder introducir un ramal del Ferro Carril para el recibo o despacho de cargas por el Riachuelo, hoy el puerto de esta Capital.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en el mismo local en que se encuentra ubicada y en monada efectiva, para chancelar un credito hipotecario concedido a D. Emilio Castro, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la ley organica del Banco.
Los rematadores estan autorizados para exigir del comprador la entrega de $f. 500 en garantia, antes de firmar el boleto.
Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerla ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.
Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de lo de la manana 4 de la tarde.
z141 j26.

South African Ostriches
Ex-Sarmiento from
CAPE TOWN
This vessel has arrived at B. Aires with a cargo of
200 Ostriches
which we now offer for sale to the public of the River Plate.
The majority are full grown breeding birds from six or eight years old, and there is also a number from six months to four years old. They are all selected birds, many were bred by ourselves from the first stock, the rest are from the most celebrated Ostrich farms in Cape Colony.
An Ostrich yidds from £8 to £30 sterling worth of feathers every 6 to 9 months, the value of the plucking, and time occupied in growing the feather depending upon the state of the pasture; in this country where the camp is so much more luxuriant and grain so much cheaper than in Cape Colony the larger amount will probably be nearer the average return.
One pair of breeding birds produce from 30 to 60 chickens per annum, which sell readily in Cape Colony when a few months old from £20 sterling each; if only this low figure be obtained the yearly income will range from £600 to £1200 sterling, earned from one pair of birds.
There is not a more profitable industry in the world than Ostrich farming, and so highly is it valued in South Africa that several petitions have been presented to the Cape Parliament praying that exportation be prohibited, and one bill is we believe actually before the House, seeking to place a heavy export tax upon these valuable birds.
We have therefore every confidence in bringing this shipment to the notice of the farmers of this country.
HILL PROTHEROE & CO.
x65 jl4

Wholesale and Retail
TEAS TEAS TEAS
The finest and best selected Teas received by every steamer
PRICES
$12, 15, 20, 22, 26, 30 & 35 per pound
Coffees. Coffees
All classes and qualities of Coffees, as as
Brazil, Moka, Bourbon, Yunga, etc.
FRESH EVERY DAY.
Prices—8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 & 20 per pound
French and Spanish Chocolates
PRICES
SPANISH—La Española.... $14 per pound
La Gallega,.... 16 do
FRENCH—Louit, yellow paper..... 14 do
Monier, do do.. 15 do
Do. green do.. 22 do
Do. rose do.... 24 do
Do. blue do... 28 do
Do. bronze do. 30 do
Do. white do.. 35 do
And all kind of species will be found at
Henry Sauvaget & Co's
124—Buen Orden—124
e 176 jl 21

SOCIEDAD
Rural Argentina
A los Hacendados, Agricultores é Industriales.
Se les avisa :—
1°—Que en la Exposicion y Féria de la Sociedad Rural Argentina se admitirán á concurso los animales y demás productos de la ganaderia, máquinas é instrumentos de agricultura, y productos vegetales naturales y elaborados.
2°—Para poder entrar á este concurso deberan hacerse los pedidos del local necesario á la Gerencia de la Sociedad, antes del 2 de Setiembre proximo; vencido este término no se admitirá pedido de ninguna clase.
3°—Se previene que el local, la inscripcion del pedido y el acomodo de los objetos, no irrogan ningun gasto al expositor.
4°—La Exposicion se abrirá al público el 22 de Setiembre y se cerrará el 2 de Octubre próximos.
5°—Para obtener formularios, Reglamentos y otros informes, puede ocurrirse á la Oficina de esta Sociedad, Calle del Peru 23.
B. Aires, 1 de Julio de 1881
LA COMISION
e 3 al

RUM
UNDILUTED
Guaranteed Genuine Jamaica
Just Received per STRABO
Thomas Sheil
126—CALLE PIEDAD—126
N.B.—Rum-Punch is recommended universally by the Faculty of Medicine for cases of Colds, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Croup, &c. &c.
e 118 s2

George & John C. Bell
Agents for
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
Awarded first order of merit,
Melbourne Exhibition.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Ask for the Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
The most appreciated
in all British Colonies.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
Sells at a most moderate price.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
On hand at most of the
Wholesale and Retail Stores.
GUINNESS' STOUT.
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
Sole Agents
George & John C. Bell
269—CANGALLO—271
g xp

"LUXOR"
KEROSENE OIL.
This celebrated brand of Kerosene, manufactured by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (the manufacturers of Vaseline) is without doubt the best in this market. It is perfectly pure, gives a brilliant light and is absolutely free from the disagreeable odour most kerosene has.
Yellow Kerosene is always impure, leaves a crust on the wick, and is extremely dangerous to use, as it frequently explodes.
The U.S. Government requires that no Oil be sold under a fire test of 115°. Luxor is 150°; and is therefore perfectly safe. As such it is recommended, and families wishing to burn a really good Oil cannot do better than send for a sample to
J. L. BENNET,
195—Calle Florida—195
x 1-7 xp

Valvoline
The undersigned begs to inform the consumers of this article that, owing to the fall in gold, he is enabled to sell the lot just received at greatly reduced prices.
VALVOLINE will now be found to be the CHEAPEST, as well as the best lubricant in the market.
Sole Agent—
J. A. BENNET
195—Calle Florida—195
g 77 xp

CARBOLIC EXTRACT
OF
Tobacco and Sulphur,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND CERTAIN
COLD WATER CURE FOR SCAB
EVER YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
Great Improvement.
Increased Strength.
Guranteed not to hurt the hands in working.
PARRY & CO.,
112—SAN MARTIN—112
g 176 jy 23 xp

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

Special Telegram

Hamburg, July 12th,

Next Antwerp wool sales will open on 20th July, when two-thirds of stock, 24,400 bales, will be offered.

Wool market quiet. Little doing. Next London sales, 400,000 bales, to be offered.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris 12.

Owing to representations made at Constantinople by France, in reference to the suspicious attitude of the Sultan's Government and its surmised secret participation of the authorities of Tripoli in the revolts in Tunis and Algiers, the Porte has formally declared that it will prevent by every means in its power any attempt to disturb the peace in neighbouring territories under French domination.

New York 13th.

President Garfield continues to improve rapidly.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The Independence Fetes, on the Ninth, were held under a downpour of rain and were consequently shorn of much of their usual splendour. We regret to say that a frightful accident occurred in Plaza Victoria, while the fireworks were being discharged (in noon day, in the middle of the crowd, a practice, we believe, peculiar to South America). A mortar from which 'bombas' were being fired burst, killing two men on the spot and grievously wounding two others and a little boy. This terrible affair has given rise to a general hope that the dangerous custom of discharging fireworks in the midst of a crowd of people will be abandoned and some safer spot chosen for such displays in future.

The Consolidation and Conversion Law under which all the stocks of the Provincial Government are converted into a 6 per cent stock was passed by both Houses of the Legislature last week and promulgated by Governor Rocha on the 6th. The effect on the premium on gold has been most marked, as will be seen on reference to our commercial columns. The premium on gold is now insignificant, and will probably disappear altogether next week when the Bill now before Congress, to consolidate the debt of the National Government to the Provincial Bank, will be passed.

The National Government has sent a most important Message and Bill to Congress proposing the Federalization of the territory of Misiones, the richest and most fertile part of the republic. The Bill is certain to become law, and then the Government will at once take steps to populate this splendid district. In another column will be found a most interesting description of Misiones by Mr Ernest W. White, F.Z.S., a young English naturalist of great talent, who has on several occasions favoured us with valuable communications respecting other parts of the republic. Already some young Englishmen have commenced sugar planting in Misiones.

The new Mint was inspected by President Roca last week, and coining has already been commenced. The machinery in the establishment is of the best kind Europe can produce. The Government is now preparing a Currency Bill to lay before Congress, and also intends some amendments in the Coinage Act.

The Riachuelo Fair Dock project is now before Congress and is being warmly discussed in the papers. The probability is that it will be modified, as it is thought that the National Government will make the Docks for account of the State. The City Improvement Works will also be finished for account of the Government.

Congress has just passed an Act providing for advancing 100,000 hard dollars yearly in assisted passages from Europe for emigrants who have friends already here to guarantee repayment. The measure is expected to work well and largely increase the population of the agricultural settlements in Santa Fe and other parts of the country.

Great satisfaction was experienced here on the announcement by telegram that the Clark Transandine Railway concession had been launched in London. The line is expected to give the most splendid results, and particulars as to the negotiation of the concession are awaited with the keenest interest.

There has been nothing of paramount interest from the West Coast for some time. The election of Sr. Santa Maria to the Presidential Chair took place quietly, General Bapuedano having retired from the contest. The Peruvian 'guerillas' are still giving the Chilian troops some trouble, and cut up a regiment of them some days ago. Energetic steps have been taken by the Chilian Commander-in-Chief, and reinforcements have been sent from Valparaiso.

In Montevideo things are very unsettled and every day some fresh political rumour disturbs business and the public mind. The latest is that President Vidal will soon retire and General Santos be declared President for four years by the Chambers, an illegal step which would probably lead to immediate invasion by Colonel Latorre, whose latest movements on the frontier cause some uneasiness.

The French residents of this city hold a magnificent fete to-day, to celebrate the fall of the Bastille. The French Minister holds an official reception, and in the evening entertains the President of the Republic, the Cabinet Ministers, the Presidents of the National Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Corps Diplomatique and other distinguished persons at a grand banquet of 30 covers. Two balls, one at the Opera House and the other at the Skating Rink, wind up the fete.

The continued fall in the premium on gold is perhaps the most marked feature of the market; paper money is rapidly coming to par, and without any other aid than the increased confidence in the National Government and in the country; we have had no imports of gold, and in fact nothing beyond the law we give in another column, creating new consols to pay off the bank and redeem all the high interest paying provincial stocks, yet such is the conviction that in a few months the Bank will pay gold for its notes, that every one who has gold is selling, in order to avail of the premium which to-day is but little over 2 p. cent, and by next mail will probably be down to 1 p. cent, to be at par, say in September.

Business is not brisk, owing to the fluctuations in the price of gold and the winter season. Our wools are moving off slowly, and with heavy loss to holders; it will be difficult to ship all the wool in stock before the new clip; we hold at present in deposit about 800,000 arrobs. Money never ruled easier, and the redemption of several of the Provincial Debts by the Prov. Bank has thrown over 1½ million pats on the market; much capital, however, now is finding its way into estancia land, cows and sheep, and there is nothing whatever of the land speculation of former years noticed, the disastrous experience proving most valuable.

In commercial circles the present Government is becoming every day more popular, and the resumption of specie payments by the country,

the steady progress of our railways, the happy settlement of the Chilian question, and the throwing open of 44,000 square leagues of invaluable estancia land in the South are titles of public esteem to which no other Government save that of General Roca ever laid claim. Never at any previous period was this country so prosperous, contented and happy as now.

The amortization of the National Home Debt was done this week at the highest figure ever known, and many of our stocks could not be amortized owing to the absence of bids, holders declining par.

Exchange has ruled very quiet. The Minister of Hacienda has not drawn heavily against the funds of the new loan, and it is presumed that next month he will import the gold. The following are the closing rates—

On London 49¼-⅜
On Paris 5.20
On Antwerp 5.21

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The sub-joined letter from Zurich points to the great necessity of the Argentine Government sending diplomatic and emigrant agents to Germany. The advantages of German emigration to this country are evident to all. They maintain to the present day the many characteristics Tacitus described; no emigrant is as hardy, as sober and as persevering as the German. He is readily assimilated to the country he adopts for his abode, although he keeps awake in his family and in his surroundings the many traditions of the great Teuton land. They are more moral than the Italian, more persevering than the Saxon, and more enlightened than the French.

The Argentine Republic already enjoys a powerful current of immigration from Italy, the effects of which we note in all the walks of life. Our almaceneros, fishermen, bakers, shoe-blacks, sailors, tenderos, chacareros, pedlars etc. etc., are nearly all Italians; half B. Aires is Italian; the camp is overrun with them, whilst they form bee-hives of industry and prosperity in the Santa Fe colonies. Let it be the task of the Government to counteract the overwhelming influence of the Ausonian element by a steady stream of immigration from the northern parts of old Europe; let the new immigrants hail from Connemara and Glasgow, from the Schwarzwald and the Karpathen, from Mecklenburg and Tyrol, and especially from Switzerland. But the action of the Government, we are sorry to note, is always slow in these matters, and, verily, should five thousand steady German emigrants land here next week, no lands would be found to settle them on, although the Nat. Government possesses three territories large enough to accommodate nations. The Nat. Engineer Department should survey and divide all the National lands, so as to have them ready, titles etc, all for any families that land at the mole.

The following is the letter in question, which we clip from a native colleague:

Zurich, May 29th.

Dear Mr Curth,

I beg of you to inform me as soon as possible in what parts of Buenos Ayres, and of the country, there are yet lands at moderate prices: please state the price and conditions of payment. The lands must be near a river or a railway. If there are lands to rent let me know.

I am agitating here and in Bavaria emigration to Buenos Ayres, and I hope to leave in September or October with about 300 German agriculturists.

The publication of my book, fomenting emigration to the Argentine Republic, has cost me 8,000 francs, and you would much oblige me by sending full particulars as to the statistics of last year's immigration. Any book on agriculture in your country would be invaluable here, in order to inform the people and the newspapers.

I wish these details at an early period, in order to counteract the efforts of North American agents. I have informed many who intended to emigrate to Texas, Nebraska and Arkansas, that they would fall into the hands of speculators.

I would much wish to know whether Mr Seeber's project has been accepted. If such is the case, the Argentine Republic may rely on a steady current of good emigrants.

I am just finishing an epistle to Governor Roach. Tell Mr. Dillon to excuse me, that owing to pressure of time I have not been able to write to him in Spanish. I am daily requested for information about the Argentine Republic.

Anticipating a speedy answer,
I remain, &c.,
J. Greger,

RIO NEGRO INUNDATIONS.

We extract the following from Engineer Ebelot's report on Governor Alvaro Barros's 'Memoria' on Patagonia:—

The Rio Negro flows between two parallel ranges of hills, sometimes rising abruptly from the bed of the river, and other times stretching out a distance of more than two leagues. In the former case is produced what the inhabitants term an 'angostura:' in the latter, a beautiful plain of pasture land covers the intervening space between the river and the hills. These are the former beds of lakes, which have gradually risen and are most fertile. Unfortunately, the banks of the river form a natural dike, and in time of inundations they imprison the lower waters in the plains, where they remain for months, otherwise these periodical inundations would be most beneficent. There are two methods of remedying the evil—

1. Facilitate the flow of the 'cañadones.'

2. Diminish the quantity of water. Same must be in proportion to the rapidity of the outflow, which may be relied on.

Both methods may be simultaneously employed, or may complete each other. The inhabitants of the valley very naturally thought that the best plan was to cut an opening at the 'Punta en Agua,' where the 'cañadon' terminates, and thus allow the waters of the inundation to flow back into the bed of the rive: unfortunately, this scheme implies a considerable outlay. The earthworks would be great and dear. Observations show the inundation waters rise to 0.50 metres at the extremity of the 'cañadon,' over a breadth of 8,600 metres on an average: over a space of eight leagues the cube of water represents 160 millions of cubic metres. To occasion an outflow of this volume in ten days, with a velocity of 0.65 per second, an out. flow section of 285 square metres is needed, and as the height of the water in the canal will not surpass 0.50, or at the most 0,60 metres, 500 yards breadth are necessary for the purpose, in order to obtain any considerable results.

If we estimate the area of excavations at 300 metres, these would rise to the enormous volume of 300,000 cubic metres of earth. Herein are not included accessory works, destined to direct the course of the waters. The budget of such an enterprise cannot be under $ f.200,000.

The nature of the valley indicates another method. In the lowest points on the banks of the river the waters have formed natural channels, through which they rushed into the 'cañadon' and flowed back when the inundations ceased. I have counted six such natural outlets from the 'Point Augostura' to the mouth of the river. If these channels were widened and more uniform declivities formed, they would carry off much more water from the valley. The earthworks would be insignificant, and the very waters would help the excavations. Should the Government adopt this system the following precautions must be taken:—

It is necessary to exactly determine the levels at the mouth and extremity of these channels, the width of the canal, the sinuosities of same and its declivity, in order that the velocity of the waters at the bottom does not exceed 0.30 metres per second. The point of outflow and the whole bed of the channel should be covered with stones, and posts must be firmly driven into the soil in order to keep them together.

At a convenient distance from these channels parallel ditches must be dug, with a uniform declivity, throwing the loose earth into the channels, as it is in them that the force of the waters will be greatest, and will bear it to the river. After each inundation the works can be completed and the declivity improved.

Such measures would certainly remove the water, and their stagnation would be greatly shortened. Lands that are nearly all the year useless, through these inundations, might then be turned to account.

Dykes of one metre in height would diminish the inundations by two-thirds of the usual volume discharged into the valley. These works are not proposed in order to impede the inundations, they only tend to utilize same; without them the valley would be dry and barren. This consideration greatly modifies the structure of the dykes. I, therefore propose that where the inundation waters only rise to two metres above the level of the river no works should be constructed: when the waters rise higher works of expense may be necessary.

These dykes are destined to be submerged, and may let the waters filter through. The object could be easily achieved by three rows of strong posts, the spaces between being filled with stones. These should be placed at a certain distance from the weir and be protected from too great an impetus of the waters by plantations of willow trees. These plantations ought to begin a twelvemonth before the construction of the dikes. There is no more economical means of avoiding the evils of the inundations, if we take into consideration the nature of the valley, the want of yellow earth and the abundance of timber. The extention to be defended would be from five to six leagues.

A. Ebelot.

The 200 ostriches from the Cape were landed yesterday at the Boca and created a tremendous sensation down there. They are majestic birds very different from our puny Pampa kind. They can be seen at the Boca for a few days.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

July 8th

In all countries of the civilized world there exists a spirit of Conservatism that restrains the fiery impulses of the spirit of Progress. It is well that such a counteracting principle exists in force, or the human race, like the giants of old, or the builders of the Tower of Babel, would be for scaling and assaulting Heaven. Conservatism consequently is a most essential quality in our societies. But on the other hand Conservatism is timid, pusillanimous and egoistical. I do not mean conservatism in a political party sense, or as a denomination of one party, I speak of it merely in its moral sense, which means, fear of change, orthodoxy, fanaticism, religious or political, dogmatic opinions on men, manners and times. Such conservatism is a drag on Progress. We have seen it exemplified in Chile, when the old Peluconparty was in power. We have seen it cropping up everywhere in the Argentine Republic, If a large number of conscientious men, and particularly foreigners, were alarmed at the events that carried General Roca to the Presidency, we must notwithstanding acknowledge that a most pernicious conservatism was destroyed, although by irregular means, perhaps; a conservatism that not only restricted the Argentine Republic within the limits of one province, but pretended to monopolise all the intellect, governing capacity, culture and political knowledge within the narrow circle of a score or so of persons, whose creed was, that outside of that charmed circle existed barbarism and ignorance.

Without reference to any party prejudice whatever, I think we may explain the present phase of activity and progress in the ship of state by the fact that she has slipped from her anchor of rooted prejudices and dogmatical politics. But the good craft must have an anchor of some kind, or she may drift among the breakers.

The Administration of Gen. Roca has already been signalized by wonderfully successful departures from old fogyism. The latter is continually preaching that his measures will bring the country to grief, but somehow or other the prognostications are continually being falsified. The abolishment of curso forzoso was to have spread desolation and ruin throughout the country, yet we are on the eve of its being a fact, and the country is still going ahead, apparently not affected by the Cassandra prophecies of the Opposition. The Province of Buenos Aires, notwithstanding the governorship of Rocha, is still in existence. In fact, although I own a certain partiality for Old Fogyism myself, I cannot help acknowledging that the Devil is not as black as he is painted, and that the new men are not such bad fellows after all, although they did get in by the back door.

Amongst the grand things we are seeing is the launching of Messrs Clarke's great scheme, which amongst other advantages will give Englishmen a short route to Australia and New Zealand. The energy and patience of these gentlemen have met with deserved success, and their names will become identified with one of the great engineering works of the age, the Transandine Railway, which is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in South America. When General Roca retires from power, he may jot down amongst the assets of his country: Railways to Valparaiso, to Bolivia, to the Gran Chaco, to Nanquen; Bank paper based on National gold and silver currency, a National Mint in full operation; a Capitolio worthy the nation and its capital; a Boulevard a hundred metres wide encircling the latter, lined with trees and palatial houses; a respectable port in Buenos Ayres; estancias on the Southern shores of the Rio Negro on the South, while in the North the sugar plantations of Tucuman and Santiago will by that time supply the domestic consumption of the country, and will be sending sugar through the Andine Tunnel to Chile.

Speaking of the Andine Railway, I am happy to remit you some agreeable news in reference to the works carried out by the National Engineers. I do this more readily because in another letter I animadverted on some errors committed and expressed some doubts as to the capacity of employees. I am told by a quite competent person that not only are the works advancing rapidly, but that everything is being done in a workmanlike manner. The earthworks are solid, and very nearly reach San Luis. The part of the line already laid is as thoroughly well done as the best work of other lines. It is true there are only thirty kilometres laid with rails, on account of the scarcity of sleepers. It appears that although there are plenty of sleepers cut on the line of the Northern Railway, there are no waggons to transport them; another wretched instance of the great error of the narrow gauge. However, it is satisfactory that when Mr Clark takes over the work he will find it well done.

Our American Consul left for the United States a short time ago, but for all that the 'Glorious Fourth' was duly celebrated. Mr. Blyth and Mr Coffin entertained a select party of friends to as 'recherché' a banquet as it has been my lot to sit down to. From the 'Soupe aux Huitres a la Americaine' to the 'Charlotte Russ,' everything was turned out in a style worthy of 'Delmonico,' in Broadway. It is needless to add that the dinner was not given in an hotel, but was the performance of a private chef, or rather artist. The only toast of the evening was to the memory of the 'Father of his country,' the great and good George Washington. All your readers probably are not cognisant of a touching and affectionate tribute which is always paid to the memory of Washington. His tomb is at Mount Vernon, overlooking the beautiful Potomac. Every steamer on coming abreast of the hallowed spot, tolls her bell, and every sailing vessel dips her flag three times in honour of the founder of the United States.

W. P.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal Mail steamer Neva will sail to-morrow. Mails close at 1 p.m. This steamer takes home the lowest price for gold since specie payments were suspended in 1876. After all our troubles we have almost got back to the haven of conversion.

The temperature on Monday night was woefully cold, and no quantity of muffling could keep up the human caloric. There was a rise in blankets yesterday.

The 'no steamer' nuisance came into play again yesterday, and merchants whistled and growled for their letters lying in Montevideo, and which they will now be hard pushed to answer fully by the Neva to-morrow. Public indignation flows off the backs of the river steamer owners like water from a duck, otherwise this intolerable abuse would have been rectified long ago.

The row between the Italians and the people at Marseilles was decidedly a serious affair, and unless both Foreign Offices handle it gingerly, the 'German Iago will get the wish attributed to him by our friend and most esteemed colleague in Fleet Street, London.

There is a chorus of denial from all our colleagues as to the rumoured hitch in the arrangement with Chile. The 'canard' was purely an ode to the dying gold Bulls, suggested expressly for the occasion by one of themselves.

Madame Camilla Urso carried her audience by storm on Monday night at the Quartette Society's concert. Competent judges say she is the best violinist, man or woman, boy or girl, ever heard here, excelling our youthful friend Master Dengremont in many respects. She was applauded to the echo and three times recalled after one piece. Madame de Voss sang two songs most charmingly, producing the loudest applause; she has a very sweet voice and an excellent style.

We are requested to state that the subscription list of the Casco Testimonial Fund will close on the 20th inst.

Advices were received yesterday of the death in Scotland of Mr John McGaul, of Ferrari. Deceased was an old and much respected resident of the Plate and only left here a couple of months ago on a trip home with his family, in search of health.

Letters for the following parties are lying with the Passionist Fathers, at No. 27 Calle Alsina—Annie Mulryan (2), Miss Hannah and Bridget Conroy.

We have to return our best thanks to the Presidents of the French Societies for their kind invitation to their great National fete to-day. In the way of public fetes, as in numerous other directions, the French leave all other nations 'nowhere,' and those to-day promise to excel all their previous efforts here. May the Sun of Austerlitz shine on the proceedings.

A mild rumpus was got up on Independence Day at Ayacucho, owing to the Municipality trying to tax the 'cedulillas' for charitable raffles. Shabby fellows. Was it not at Ayacucho, or was it, that the Corporators presented a lot of boys with $1000 m/c of the ratepayers' money the other day, to enable the younkers to have a jolly 'tuck in,' in the shape of a dinner?

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a large book auction will take place on Saturday next at the great mart in Calle San Martin. Baltar and Quesada will clear out an immense surplus stock from Messrs. Jacobsen's well known bookstore, in English, German, French, Spanish, and in short all the known languages, except Chinese, so that any one may expect to lay in a good variety of reading for a little money, as we see the hammer must fall whatever be the sacrifice. This sort of thing is very grateful to the public, who love variety, and we anticipate a lively scene on the occasion and advise all to be in time for the plums, as we hear it will be sharp work.

There was an immense crowd in the galleries of Congress yesterday, including most of the Provincial Senators and Deputies, Bank Directors, merchants, brokers, editors &c, to hear the debate on the Finance Minister's Consolidation Bill. Deputy Rojas, informing member, stated the views of the Finance Committee, and the debate was just warming up when we left. A grand speech is expected from Dr Plaza.

Gaslights are about to be put up along the old passenger mole. The work will be finished on or about the Feast of Saint Grouse, the 12th prox.

The City Health Report for the fortnight is very bad. All diseases have increased, especially rapid consumption.

Dr Bernardo and Mrs Irigoyen have issued invitations for a grand ball on Saturday evening next.

Our friend Mr Kidd has just issued a valuable supplement to his invaluable Guia for this month.

We are requested to mention that the hour for Mass and Sermon in English at San Roque Church, on Sundays and holidays, will be 12 o'clock noon in future, instead of 1 p.m.

WEATHER TELEGRAM

July 13th,

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine
San Vicente 8 5, do
Jeppener 8.9, do
Chascomus, 7.37, fine
Dolores, 9.20, do
Ranchos 8.20, do
Las Flores. 7.21, do
Azul, 8 56, fine
Maipu, 9.19 fine
Ayacucho, 9,19, do

MARTELL BRANDY Imported by Moore and Tudor.

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 13th July the rate will be—
25⅞80 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.
EMILIO CIVIT.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 13th

Patacons	25.70
Cedulas A	98⅜
National Bank Shares..	97½

This was rather a brisk day on 'Change, and the business both in gold and Cedulas was on a very large scale; gold opened at 25.70 with a strong push upward, when suddenly it dropped five cents and closed finally at opening rate. The cash sales amounted to 108,486 pats. For the end of the month 900,000 pats. sold, opening at 25.70 and closing at 25.65. For August half a million sold, opening at 25.50 and closing at 25.45; for December at 25.35, and a large transaction not reported at 25.25, and as we predicted the whole market, ring, Bolsa, and outsiders are now head and heels into the stock. To break the market and make room for a heavy business the most idle rumours were current about some scandalous and dishonorable projects about to be introduced before the Legislature to injure the Mortgage Bank. We have the fullest confidence in the honor of the Government and the honorable men who compose our Legislature, and we look to some member of the house, if any such discreditable gambling fraud be attempted, to hold up to public censure the Deputy who would sully the credit of Buenos Aires by even introducing any such measure.

The sales of Cedulas to-day amounted to 719,350, of which 1,350 sold cash, and it is worthy of special note that just before the ring closed, and when Cedulas were offering freely at 98⅜ for the end of the month, there were buyers cash at 99, and the stock could not be had. The amount of Cedulas sold short or 'descubierta' it is estimated must now surpass a million, and yet all these Cedulas have to be bought back for the end of the month. Our colleague, the *Libertad*, confirms our statement respecting the orders from London for the purchase of Cedulas and says that the orders to buy amount to one million pats, and that half a million have been already shipped.

National Bank Shares were forgotten in the hub-bub about Cedulas; few sales, market very firm.

At the Provincial Bank 'Oficina de Cambios' there was a large crowd to-day, exchanging Empresito Popular and Bonos for paper money; a new species of exchange for this office. Yet it is significant that the 'Oficina de Cambios' is at last open, and soon when the funds are exchanged the business of exchanging gold for paper will begin.

The sales at the ring were—
For cash 108,486 25.70-65-70
For July 15th 16,000 25.65-70
For July 16th 55,000 25.70-65-70
For July 31st 999,000 25.70-60-65
For Aug. 15th 10,000 25.50
For August 31st 480,000 25.50-45
For Sept. 30th 20,000 25.40
For Dec. 31st 10,000 25.35
Sales, 1,693,486.

Cedulas—
For cash A 41,850 99¼-99-98⅜-⅝
For July 14th A 10,000 98⅜
For July 16th A 8,000 98⅜
For July 31st A 320,000 at 98⅜-½-⅝-¼-½
For Aug. 31st A 339,000 99-98⅜-½-⅝-½-98-98½
For Sept. 30th A 10,000 98½
Sales, 719,350.

Nat. Bank Shares—
For cash 110 shares at 97½
For July 31st 650 shares at 98
For Aug. 31st 550 shares 98-98⅝
Sales, 1,310.

At after hours there was a short pause in the Cedula battle, and some of the heaviest sellers at the ring stopped short and were caught buying back; ready cash Cedulas at 98⅜ and even at 99 were bid for, but could not be had, and prices showed a marked tendency to reaction. The last sales, we heard of, were 50,000 for end of September at 98½, and 50,000 for end of month at 98½, and 50,000 sold by mistake for to-morrow at 98⅜; sellers afterwards asking to make the business for Saturday.

National Bank Shares very quiet; some few lots sold at after hours for end of month at 98; market very strong.

The Kepler is due in Montevideo to-night, will leave on 21st for Antwerp and London, and has engaged—
11,000 salted hides
3,500 dry hides
1,200 bags maize
600 bales wool.

The Gassendi will be up in the morning and proceeds on Sunday for the Parana.

The Hipparchus sails on 26th for New York; a good chance for passengers.

As no steamer left New York in June for Brazil there will be no mail by that route this month.

Don Jose Solez has been named Comandante of Santa Corte.

Dr and Mrs Fair leave in Nova for Europe. The Nova will leave a full ship.

200 National Bank Shares for to-morrow at 97½.

The Copernicus leaves on 15th for Bremen and London.

Rates per Lamport & Holt's steamers—
Salted hides, 35s and 10 o/o
Dry hides, 30s do
Bales, 25s do

Ten shares Lanus Deposit sold at 70 o/o. This stock is the last that pays 8 o/o, and with the brilliant future accruing to them from the proposed docks and wharves at the Boca, the National Government is sure to purchase the stores. Indeed, we hear, that the subject has already been mooted.

Scarcely had the bell rung out 4 o'clock and the brokers clapped hands to retire, when the tremendous news spread like wildfire on the Bolsa that the Romero project about which there was such an unmeaning row in the papers was passed in "general" in the Deputies.

Another very important piece of news was that to-day Deputy Heredin laid before the Provincial Chamber the project about which there was such an extraordinary hub-bub. The project is to advance to the Mortgage Bank two millions pats in the new 5 per cent bonds, and thus to relieve the Government from all further guarantee to the Bank. When all this news was known on 'Change gold dropped to 25.60 sellers, and Cedulas jumped to 98½ buyers.

The new 6 per cent Cedulas are already looked for and 81 bid for them.

One lot of Treasury Bills sold to-day at 117.

More stocks were engaged to-day for shipment by Neva to London. It was rumoured that the Neva would take from Montevideo 500,000 sovs., but we believe it is an error. Stock, not specie, is what goes forward.

At 3 o'clock 100,000 pats bought for end of month at 25.55
30,000 do 24.70
At ½ past 4 o'clock 50,000 at 25.60, and sellers offering large amounts at that rate.

Mr Casey sold the following wools—
4000 ar. good 80
1500 do 84
800 regular 78

Yesterday the Senegal cleared from Rio for the Plate. The Patagonia's mails come up to-night in Silex.

A telegram from Port Alegre come for Mr. Taaffe, sender Spalding; where's the owner?

The French steamer Laurium sails from here for Valparaiso on 25th, she is of the new Havre line.

The steamer Belgrano, Chargeurs Reunis line, expected on 25th from Havre.

Mr Carcao, who has arrived up from Montevideo was enveloped in friends when he entered the Hall; he reports the Allan steamers will come as usual next season.

Exchange passed at 49½ and ¼, not much done.

Discounts in gold easier and more offered, paper superabundant, and offered on stocks at 5½ per cent.

The note of the talented President of the Mortgage Bank, Dr Llambi Campbell, to the Provincial Minister of Hacienda Sr Uriburu, was the absorbing topic on 'Change; the paper is of such high importance to the market that we translate and publish it in this column, viz:—

"To H E. the Minister of Hacienda of the Province, Dr Francisco Uriburu.

"In the report which I had the honor of laying before the Government, the Directors acknowledged and urged the advantage of issuing new Cedulas with 6 per cent coupons, which would much facilitate the progressive development of land interests; the prosperous situation of the country, the high prices of our stocks, and the low rate of market interest increase the urgency of the new emission.

"It is well a established principle that institutions such as the Mortgage Bank should regulate their interest with the current market rate, and the way to effect this is to create new issues at lower interest rates.

"The Credit Foncier at the meeting of shareholders to report for 1880, resolved to lower its rate of interest, and in Italy the Congress of Mortgage Bank representatives held in Rome by the Italian Government last March, decided upon a new issue of 4 and 4½ per cent Cedulas.

"On the other hand the improved position of this Bank now has completely removed every apprehension about its credit or that of its Cedulas, which is clearly proved by the fact that since the 1st Jan. 1881, the Bank has issued new Cedulas without causing the slightest fall in the market price, and on the contrary each day the price is advancing and the demand for the stock increasing.

"In presence of these facts the Directors have resolved to make the new issue of 6 per cent Cedulas under and by virtue of art. 47 of the Bank charter, and they hope to launch them on the market towards the end of the present month.

"But, Mr. Minister, the Directors, confiding in the wisdom of the Government, of which you form part, and in the interest which you have always betrayed to improve the economical situation of the province, hope and believe that your Government and the Legislature will ratify certain measures proposed in my last report for the development of the great interests which this Bank represents.

"Until now the apprehension that the Chambers would reject the proposed project, and that this rejection would injure the credit of the Bank, has been, I believe, the cause why previous Governments have not proposed these measures to the Chambers.

"To-day, Mr Minister, these fears are dispelled. The stability of the bank is now beyond all question.

"It has liquidated nearly every bad debt, and the holder of Cedulas can rest assured that the Bank holds ample resources to meet all its obligations.

"The rejection of these measures by the Chambers, which we have no reason to anticipate, would in nothing endanger the credit or stability of the Bank, since it would in nothing change its position, which is not only of perfect solvency but also of great progressive improvement.

"It is to be hoped therefore that the Chambers, conscious of the great benefit the Bank is to the country and its progress, and in harmony with the policy of European Governments in protecting and assisting kindred institutions so admirably adopted to aid agricultural industry, will at once resolve these questions and endow the Bank with all that these measures sim at, so as to cooperate with the progressive policy of your Government—namely to give to the Bank a sufficient capital of its own to sustain the credit of the Cedulas and increase the administrative powers of the Directors.

"God preserve Your Excellency
"*Paul Llambi Campbell*
"President."

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

Arrived by rail 19 waggons with wool, sheepskins, &c., and 2 waggons with hay, and by troops 7 carts with wool, hair, &c.

Market flat.

The sales were—
Wool—
900 ar. J Bellocq 69, 84
100 ar. Pairano 70½
400 Casaux 80
Sheepskins—1,077 doz. at 21-26 rls.
Deseños at 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 rls.
1,200 doz. corderitos at $18½
Cow Hides—2,639 at 168, 170, 172, 177, 180½ and 181½
389 becerros at 160, 150, 135
Horse Hides—397 at 32, 33, 33½, 35-37
Potrancas at 16 18

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—

35 waggons with produce arrived.

The most part of arrivals are maize and hay.

The sales were—
1800 ar. of fine wool at 75, 80
340 ar. wool at 70 65
200 ar. borrega at 60, 55
350 doz. sheepskins at 21-23 rls.
Deseños at 15, 16 rls.
640 doz. corderitos at $12, 13, 13½
70 corderos at $26
232 cow hides at 165, 170
85 becerros at 145
85 ar. hair at 128, 130
Wheat, 340 fan., Costa, at 180, 190
Maize, 450 fan. morocho and yellow in grain at 44-48
Flour, 600 ar. 1st class at $35
Hay, 119 bales at 550, 600

Herapath's Railway Journal gives the following:—

"City of Buenos Aires Tramway.—The price of these shares of 5 per cent has advanced to 7½, but with the growing prosperity of Buenos Aires, and the carriage of a large wool traffic, it is to be hoped that the shares will be quite worth this figure, and more too. In fact, the shares are likely to become very valuable, while the Company is so sound that beyond paying good dividends, it has for years been putting by more out of revenues as a reserve fund, which has enabled valuable works to be done without raising fresh capital. If the Company had paid away in dividend all the profits they earned, the dividends would have been large, but the Company would not have been so sound nor would its prospects to-day have been so good. These prospects, indeed, have been rendered bright by the large reserve fund which appears in the accounts. People who live within their means generally do best, and Companies which disburse dividends within their means prosper most. Railways and tramways may not need such large reserve funds as some other Companies, but even railways are all the better for good reserves, and the Taff Vale Railway, which pays the highest rate of dividend, possesses the largest reserve fund. The City of Buenos Aires Tramway Co., which has done well from the beginning, has been wise in the establishment of a substantial reserve. That reserve amounted, according to the last report, to £36,934, while the half year's dividend at 4s 6d per £5 share absorbed a sum of only £ 5,750. In the half year £200 was added to the reserve."

We have received the following from a leading merchant much interested in the fresh meat trade, with request to publish. It seems that the erection of frigorified deposits solves the difficulty about sending fresh meat from the Plate to Europe:—

"The storage of imported meat—The question of the preservation of meat on its voyage home from our colonies has been satisfactorily answered so far by the importation of several cargoes of mutton and beef from Australia, which have arrived here in good condition. The remaining problem to be solved, however, is its preservation and storage in this country between the time of landing and of distribution so as to avoid the necessity of a forced sale and consequent loss to the producer. To meet this point the local meat market company have established premises for the storage of meat and general produce under such conditions as will prevent deterioration, and will insure the goods being delivered to the public, as wanted, in a fresh and wholesome condition. The premises are situate at Cannon-street Wharf, Upper Thames-street, and all the arrangements having now been completed, a number of gentlemen interested in the question of fresh meat importation assembled on Tuesday afternoon to inspect them. The premises occupy the lower portion of the Cannon-street Station of the South-Eastern Railway, and extend from Thames-street down to the river. They are admirably adapted for the reception, storage, and distribution of fresh meat and other perishable food. They consist of a market-hall at the Thames-street end, beyond which are the receiving and delivery warehouses, the storage and refrigerating chambers, and the preserving works. The storage chambers, of which there are eight, are each capable of containing 200 tons of meat, and are maintained at the necessary low temperature by means of a circulating system of dry cool air, there being the necessary engine power and machinery for this purpose. The refrigerating apparatus having been inspected in operation, the visitors were conducted to the thawing tunnel, where a number of carcases of mutton were hung in order to effect their gradual thaw. Those formed a portion of 19,000 carcases, which the Paraguay has just brought from South America, and which were pronounced by judges to be in excellent condition. The inspection having been completed, a meeting was held, at which the chair was occupied by the Honourable Dudley Fortescue. The objects in view in organising the stores and markets having been explained by Mr D Tallerman, and the advantages of such an arrangement, both to shippers of meat and the public, having been pointed out and favourably discussed, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the meeting to support the present movement for developing the dead-meat trade and thus obtaining cheap beef and mutton for the English public."

CORRALES DEL SUD
Julio 12 1881.

Introduccion
Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia Animales.

A Ceballos, Mercedes	100
L Linch y Ca, Vecinos	78
D Esquivel, Castelli	69
Gutierrez y Coulin, M. Paz	15
Duggan y Hnos, S. Vicente	60
S y Mandis, Vecinos	129
E Cardenas, Ayacucho	132
Cabezas	593

Precio de la hacienda—
Sinuelero C y sebo 650, 500 580
1er carne y sebo, 400 440 490
2a id 300 340 320
Flaco 240 220, 200
Cheros de novillo 130 140 165
Id de vaca 90 100 105
Terneros de ano arriba 230 250
Matanza 439

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
July 13th
Cosmos from Uruguay

DEPARTURES.
July 14th
Silex for Uruguay
Guarany, Asuncion
Capitan, Rosario
Tritente, Rosario
Estrella, Gualeguay
Pingo, Rosario

July 14th
Cosmos for Montevideo

July 15th
Neva for Southampton

July 18th
Poitou for Marseilles

July 20th
Araucania for Europa (Montevideo)

DEATH.

At Kirkcowan, Scotland, on 12th inst. John McGaul, late of Ferrari, aged 52 years.

THE POT

English Family Grocery

101—Calle Cangallo—101

NEW GOODS
AND
SPECIALITIES
Received by every Steamer from
EUROPE

The best assortment of groceries in the City

We guarantee every article sold at this establishment to be exactly as represented, and at prices which defy competition.

Deliveries to all parts Daily

LA TETERA
101——*CANGALLO*——101
e 236 xp

IRON SAFES

Security against FIRE and THEFT.

Bash & Co.'s Patent, *GLASGOW.*

The above are manufactured under the personal direction of the patentees at the iron Works of

F. Schwarz y Hno.

Cost one half of that of the imported article.

Solidity and Workmanship guaranteed,

Samples on view at the Library of
GEO. MACKERN
7 San Martin

GENERAL AGENTS,
MOORE & TUDOR
93—Maipu—93
g 112 al2

Tobacco Extract
SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP

The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.

Can be used with hot or cold water. One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents, appointed by the Italian Government's Company
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104 Calle San Martin—104

THE QUIET RAMBLES OF A YOUNG NATURALIST.

(*By E W. White F.Z.S.*)

No. VIII.

In order to redeem a promise made to the editor of the *Standard* more than two months since, on the eve of my departure for the territory of Misiones, the 'ultima Thule' of the republic, I sit down, after much laborious wandering in the midst of the rainy season, to pen a few remarks upon a district which, although a portion of their inheritance, has hitherto been so completely ignored by Argentines.

Misiones is no doubt destined to become one of the most important states under the country's ægis. Those who, having travelled through the other provinces of the republic, visit this region, give the Jesuits full credit for discernment in the choice of a site whereon to establish their missions and begin their colossal schemes of subjection and civilization; but the very isolation and exclusiveness of their policy of absolute dominion carried the seeds of dissolution within it, as the larva the ichneumon destined to feed upon its vitals; it lacked the element of freedom which spreads and not contracts the benefits arising from civilization, and hence these parts are now strewn with moss-grown monuments, attesting indeed the persevering energy of the Fathers, but a meagre atonement for the absence of the living vigour of a powerful and enlightened race, with which it was in their power at one time to have endowed them.

To the archæologist and historian these ruins abound in melancholy interest; but 'ere long the zealous pioneers who planted them will be deprived even of this 'circumspice,' as the present matter of fact generation see nothing in them but a ready means for building their miserable ranchos, or walls to encircle a small plot of ground, which they are too indolent to cultivate.

Magnificent undulating grass-lands, insterspersed with patches of beautiful woods, and intersected by innumerable streams which, never running dry and leaving no inch unwatered, shed perpetual bloom and verdure over the landscape, add each season to their power of production and thicken the already deep black soil with another layer of fruitfulness; interminable forests of splendid timber, which the modern foot has never invaded; a range of sierras of moderate height, rich in minerals, especially magnetic iron and copper; a climate which, above all on the eastern side, is as salubrious as the country is beautiful and fertile; and lastly the situation between two splendid riverine highways, from which no point is distant more than thirty miles; offer virgin sources of wealth, which certainly no other spot in the Silver Land can equal. As for the depth of humus, it is only necessary to inspect the lofty banks of the Uruguay, which to the extent of thirty feet reveal the successive strata, to rest satisfied that there are yards of it throughout the Mesopotamia.

Misiones is a chrysalis as yet, but the time of her emanation draws nigh, and she will soon emerge the brightest Edenic gem in the Argentine escutcheon: Federalization, Capital and Immigration are the talismanic words that shall pronounce the 'Open Sesame' to her teeming womb; and then shall start from the earth a renewed population which, not in enchained civilization as the worthy Loyolans designed, but with foreheads ennobled by the wreath of Liberty, shall pour into the lap of the republic the endless fruits of enlightened labour.

Misiones suffered much from the Paraguayan war, and during the many revolutions, far and near, that have afflicted the Argentine Republic since that epoch, and whose pulsations have reached and wrecked her frail bark, in spite of her remoteness from the centres of political power, she has ever remained the victim of culpable neglect, doomed to possess either no Government at all, or the alternative of a vicious assumption of autocratic tyranny.

But although her own 'alma mater' slights this the fairest of her offspring, not so the Brazilians, who look with a very longing eye on so valuable a territory, which has indeed for a long time been populated almost entirely by them and a sprinkling of Orientals and Paraguayans: nay, what will the proud Argentine say when he knows that his fellow-countryman is such a 'rara avis' in Misiones that the Imperialists actually have the audacity to dub him a 'Gringo' on his own soil? Such however is the hold of the Brazilians that they form the only important section of the inhabitants; their hybrid speech mingles with the chaste Guarani, to the exclusion of all other, theirs is the only commerce, in their sole hands are the yerba and cattle trades, and as if to accentuate the invasion of these Hicsos into the Argentine Delta, the subjects of Dom Pedro therein assume public positions, such as that of Juez-Fiscal &c, and draining the district of its money to enrich their own country, purposely keep it a sealed book to Argentines.

During the revolution of 1880 however, the Brazilians, disgusted with the lawless state of Misiones, abandoned it for their own coast in considerable numbers, but like the Israelites of old, taking care to leave not a hoof behind, all their merchandise, and property to the extent of at least 150,000 head of cattle, most of which if not all, by the bye, were stolen, followed or preceded them; so that the Mesopotamia is now somewhat denuded of colonists, and the yerba crop in consequence will, this season, scarcely reach a third of its customary yield.

It is indeed high time for the National Government to send forth its life-blood into this distant tentaculum to establish there a central force which shall restore vitality to a paralysed limb; such authority as has been exercised hitherto in this 'No man's land,' has partaken very much of the despotic, abounding in arbitrary law without either justice or protection. The universal hope and prayer of those residents who have the welfare not alone of Misiones but of the nation at heart, is that the Executive will forthwith appropriate this rich tract, an act needing no expeditionary force costing the country millions to subdue hostile Indians, but simply the insignificant expenditure of the official triune requisites, paper, ink and red-tape. The benefit of such a policy would be solid, as numbers of capitalists, eagerly awaiting the fiat of incorporation to invest gold unlimited in its fertile acres, are in the existing order of things afraid to venture upon so hazardous a step. Another direct advantage would result from the federalization of Misiones, namely, the exact determination of limits with Brazil which, if allowed to lapse much longer, will eventually become a source of perpetual danger to the mutual interests of both countries, as in the question of Patagonian bounds with Chile: in fact the Imperialists are even now fast encroaching, and at no distant period will undoubtedly take possession of the Upper Yerbales, as they already hold complete and exclusive control over the Alto Uruguay, without apparently any remonstrance on the part of this Government. At Itaqui they possess an arsenal, protected by three gunboats and two monitors, whereas the Argentines have not a single vessel above Concordia; forty leagues above the place where I am writing (Concepcion de Misiones), they have founded a military colony of 500 soldiers, and all the Brazilian towns along the coast are garrisoned, whilst on the opposite bank stands the lamb meekly surveying the wolf, not only without a single warrior to guard the fold from foreign foe, but even a solitary blue-coat to establish civil peace.

Although I believe a three-cornered treaty exists with provisions that Brazil and the Oriental and Argentine Republics should enjoy equal rights and privileges along the Uruguay, with prescribed dues, and that no improvement in the navigation of the river should be undertaken singly by any one of the contracting parties, but that all such attempts should be the result of joint action, this triple alliance is practically a dead letter, both with regard to its immunities and obligations. The condition of the former may be fully illustrated by the well-known fable of a certain lion who went out to hunt in company with other beasts of the field: but a few additional particulars will render the case more specific. The dues imposed by Brazil upon foreign craft cannot be justified. The Mensajero, a steamer running in connection with the East Argentine Railway, and which, under the Argentine flag, visits the various Imperial and Argentine ports lying north of Monte Caseros, according as the tide permits, has to pay a light tax in Uruguayana of twenty patacons each trip, and the beauty of the matter is, the precious light does not exist. Brazilian efforts to gain absolute control over the river are, indeed, so continuous and sustained, that most of the shipping engaged in the Alto Uruguay now fly the Imperial flag, not in search of but to escape a golden fleece.

The consideration of the obligations must be reserved for a succeeding chapter.

Now, the obligation to improve the navigation of the Upper Uruguay, implied by the treaty before referred to, a navigation which is at all times impossible to vessels of any draught, except during the floods, can never be fulfilled, in consequence first of the Herculean difficulties to be overcome, and next to the inter-jealousies of the high contracting parties. The stream is one mass of rapids, boulders, sand and debris, and its current, running like a mill-race, opposes successfully everything but steam power. Boats and canoes take days to warp up a mile or two, and even the 40 ton Argentine steamer Estella which, when possible, plies hereabouts, is sometimes delayed 'en route' for days instead of so many hours, in default of adequate means of propulsion.

Amongst remedial measures, extensive canalization has been mooted, but it scarcely requires the eye of an engineer to predicate the futility of an expedient of that nature, irremediably blocked up as all such artificial channels would be by the first freshet; let alone the fact that, on whichsoever side these works should be attempted, they would undoubtedly encounter powerful opposition from the holders of the ultra bank. The idea of connecting the two great rivers by a canal crossing the peninsula from Itapua to the neighbourhood of Santo Tome, thereby increasing the flow of the Uruguay and facilitating its navigation thence downwards, has likewise not only been entertained but proposed by a gentleman of sanguine temperament who, not taking sufficiently into account the difference of their levels, nor the circumstance that the Sierras of Iman lie intermediate and would necessitate tremendous cuttings, has expressed himself ready, I believe, to complete the undertaking at his sole cost.

By neither of these methods, however, can a solution of the problem be obtained. If the Uruguay is to be rendered navigable, its bed must be cleansed for hundreds of miles, and to effect this Augean labour not all the regicidal dynamite and clicking dredges in Christendom would suffice. No! the hopes of any transit facilities for Misiones must be based, for many years to come, on the extension of the East Argentine Railway along its eastern fringe to San Tome, with perhaps a branch across the isthmus to the wonderfully thriving and populous town of Itapua, an enterprise which would, no doubt, be very costly, owing to the number of streams and swamps to be spanned, but quite practicable and hereafter to be remunerative.

But, no matter what operations may be undertaken in the future for the improvement of the land or water carriage of this distant region, certain important measures of very pressing urgency demand instant attention, amongst the chief of which is the construction of a reliable map of the territory. By listening to the Syrenic voice of the *Standard* advertisement columns, I was inveigled into disbursing $25 for that of Del Vasco, which is nothing but one tissue of errors, and, like all others published by individuals in this Republic, an instance of what may be termed the 'Tit-tat-to' method of cartography, by which delightfully simple and childish process, with closed eyes, a coast line may be rapidly delineated, any number of places dotted, and mountains and rivers thrown in of a heap by way of 'llapa.' This map of Del Vasco's I set myself to work to correct, but the labour grew, patience diminished, and at last I was tired out. The best existing one perhaps is that of the old Jesuits, which, I believe, is in the hands of Mr. Coaker of Concordia; but the Provincial Government of Corrientes possesses several, as usual, very incorrect, and which, not agreeing with one another, open the door at least to endless mistakes, if not to casuistic dealing, so that 'concessionaires' holding from that quarter had need be on their guard lest, after parting with a valuable consideration, they should find themselves in possession of titles valid only to a mythical soil, a 'chateau en Espagne.'

Is there not a Topographical Department in Buenos Aires, with men capable of fixing and registering a point and drawing a straight line scientifically exact? If so, then it appears to me that their valuable services are needed not less in Misiones than on the Rio Negro, whilst the aid of the surveyor to plot and the telegraphist to connect this foundling with the parental centres of civilization, are demands that ought not to be long resisted.

It cannot therefore be affirmed that Misiones is at present in a fit state for industrial occupation; and if she be destined to a future such as her intrinsic merits seem to indicate, this predicate of the proposition undoubtedly necessitates the preliminary hypotheses of Federalization and consequent subsidence of Brazilian supremacy, the introduction of law and order, the mapping of her coasts and survey of her lands, the introduction of transport facilities and postal and telegraphic communication: and these are the preliminaries to be adjusted, ere the hope of an extensive and successful settlement on her territory can be indulged. Once placed in this position, Misiones will be in every man's mouth, but short of this the sleep of decades will be prolonged.

The present resources of this favoured land are comprised in the vast 'yerbales,' an unlimited supply of timber, fruit, stone and metals, its cattle, a hyper-fertile soil, and an infinity of pure streams, aided by a climate of the highest degree of salubrity.

The 'yerbales' lying at the extreme north-east of the sub-province are indigenous forests of 'maté' which, if properly tended, would be a source of immense wealth; they are completely unapproachable landwards save by a very narrow track cut right through the otherwise impenetrable forests which are crowded with pumas, jaguars and venomous snakes, and here perhaps is the only example in Christendom of an outlawed society. The wealth of timber is such as to overpower the mind only accustomed to the denuded plains of Buenos Aires: Imagine entire forests of cedar and jacarandà, which would pay the whole of the Argentine foreign and domestic debt ten times over! to say nothing of equal or superior regions covered with all the inferior yet useful woods for building purposes; and yet few comparatively engage in the lucrative business of wood-cutting, owing to the unsettled state of the country. The trunkz are hewn from the virgin forests near the 'yerbales' and after being squared are floated down the numerous streams to the Uruguayan coast, where large rafts are constructed, on which wooden sheds are erected for the protection of the men. These are then dismissed on their fearfully perilous, giddy and maddeningly rapid journey down the river, shooting the rapids with frightful velocity, until at last, whirled, twisted, jerked, bumped and battered, they arrive at their destinatioa.

Legitimate employment of the timber as fuel in sugar boiling and refining, smeltiug and other industrial operations would be hailed as an aid to productiveness, but even then would require to be under legislative control; but as it is there is a like wanton destruction of the woods as of the ruins, for these indolent wretches often cut down fine orange trees of a century's growth, in order to bag the fruit and save the exertion of knocking it down with a cane: so to obtain the wild honey which in rich abundance clusters in the topmost branches, the noble trunks are felled and invariably left to rot on the ground amid brakes and moss.

No hyperbole would be too extravagant in speaking of the fertility of Misiones, as perhaps there is no spot in the world endowed with a greater depth of virgin vegetable humus: the abundance of water too appears simply miraculous after the arid sabulous plains of so much of the other parts of the republic; indeed the number of rapid streams is so great as to render travelling dangerous especially in the rainy season; thousands of mills could here grind for the universe and water power be utilised for a variety of industrial purposes, such as stamping ores and expressing oils. Minerals are plenteous, as are metamorphic rocks yielding building stone, although both lie as yet undisturbed; but I was unable to discover a limematrix, so necessary to the sugar manufacture: fuel for reduction and vaporization is of course in excess, and transport of heavy produce not difficult to one or the other of the river banks.

Horses are at present very scarce, and mules do not exist, so that the usual mode of travelling is by bullock cart, and never did tourist breathe a wish more fervent than mine to be delivered in all future time from entrusting my person to such creaking, bradypodic, carinated, bus-buggies; an antediluvian sloth indeed might with justice and abundant gratification, sacrifice his excess of leisure to such a mode of progression, but the nineteenth century views in these chariots an anachronism, suitable only for the age in which mankind used his digits as mnemonic pins. For eight mortal days I was cooped up in one of them, tortured by ennui, and in hourly dread of stagnation of blood, whilst journeying only thirty leagues from San Tome to Concepcion, and again other five days in my passage of twenty leagues from Concepcion to Itapua, all the while fed upon charqui, as very little fresh animal food is used here. However I was more fortunate in securing a saddle quadruped, I believe it was a horse, so at least they said, from Concepcion to San Xavier, a minute village of nine ranchos and six canoes, situated on the banks of the Uruguay, which in spite of its in consequential appearance, is the centre of the Yerba trade, although the Yerbales lie thirty leagues farther north. This is the last town in Misiones, all beyond is outlawed nature. The Itapua, above mentioned, reposes in an elbow of the Parana, a most unhealthy spot subject to malaria, and yet strange to say it has risen within the last decade from a very insignificant hamlet to a thriving town of ten thousand inhabitants.

The quickest and least expensive route to Misiones is by the Parana, as the opportunities are more frequent, and the fares more moderate by reason of competition, whereas the traffic on the Uruguay is in the hands of a monopoly and charges are excessive.

And now, in conclusion, it remains to make a few remarks upon the future. With a benign climate, especially eastward of the central sierras, a prodigiously fruitful soil, perfect irrigation, great capacity for water transport and complete immunity from locusts, there seems to be no obstacle to such a subsequent development of agriculture, as shall include all the products of sub-tropical countries, as well as many of the inter-tropical, so that sugar, rice, cotton, coffee, mani, mandioca, the vine and other rich fruits, silk and hops may be relied upon to yield rich harvests, and be supplemented by a vast extension of the present indigenous crops.

But while this is undoubtedly so, some words of qualification are perhaps necessary on the subject of climate, in connection with health and agriculture. On the shores of the Parana lie extensive reaches of mud and swamps, which give rise in the rainy season to chuchu, and this year that post of more than half the republic has assumed so malignant a form that, a short while since, as many as ten persons were dying daily from its ravages, at and in the neighbourhood of Itapua. On the Uruguayan coast however, intermittent fever is almost unknown, so that it becomes a resort for invalids from the western side of the territory.

Again, although the richness and profundity of the sedimentary crust are remarkably favourable for the cultivation of the mulberry, on which silk rearing depends, the hop and so forth, the meteorological conditions are such as to render somewhat problematical the prosperous issue of an attempt to cultivate these and other delicate high-class plants to any great extent. Scorching suns succeeded by cold nights are very deleterious to all vegetation especially the exotic, and this is the climatic characteristic not alone of Misiones, but to a greater or less degree of the whole republic, particularly in the spring, autumn and winter of the year. In San Xavier, on the 5th of June, the thermometer stood at 81° Fahr. in the shade, at 2 p.m., and the same night a severe frost took place.

But whatsoever industry be projected, agricultural or otherwise, in close relation to it stands the important question of labour. Now indigenous labour is scanty, inefficient and extravagantly costly; the market is completely spoilt by the Yerbateros, who create a great deal of competition and give high wages in advance, so that a large number of the labourers, after receiving their pay, desert and slope for Brazil, and as there is no law in these parts, employers are helpless. However productive Guarani enforced toil may have been under Jesuit rule, the people now are in no way remarkable for habits of industry, and as the means of living are easily attained, native idiosyncrasy, manifested by bouts of blubbering, dancing, potations deep and treasure seeking, are allowed full play, so that it is vain to look for a patient, willing, laborious race amongst the indigenes, and the possibility of the importation of Coolie or other labour suitable for field work under a hot sun, will no doubt become a question for future, if not immediate, consideration.

Nevertheless, the new sugar industry, just about starting, under the auspices of its pioneers Messrs. Gelling and Morrish, although only half credited as yet, and watched with a jealous eye, is already causing a degree of excitement and exercising a beneficial effect by infusing somewhat of activity in the hitherto drowsy Mesopotamians, a fact that may inspire a faint hope of their regeneration. These adventurous engineers were credited for a long time with the design of disemboweling treasure-trove, and no amount of positive assertion on their part of an intention to establish and work a sugar plantation by the aid of native labour, met with the slightest acceptance; 'twas all a blind' said Misiones. This hunting for buried hoards seems to be a common failing of the Guaranis, whether in Misiones or Paraguay, the idea haunts them, and that they spend a great portion of their time in prosecuting a search for them, is evident by the numerous caves and holes in every ruin which attest the fact. There must be some foundation for such a habit, and it is most probable that the Jesuits were accustomed thus to conceal their wealth. Me they have no doubt about as one of the fraternity, for have I not been often taken 'flagrante delicto,' as with geological pick in pursuit of some rare beetle or plant, I ransacked every hole and corner? How often have I lifted my head supposing myself alone, only to become aware of sinister eyes and scowling features glaring upon me! but having been invested with so many different characters in my travels through the Argentine Republic, one more causes me neither surprise nor concern,

Adieu!

COMMERCIAL NEWS

July 1st, 1881

The Bolsa opened this morning calm after the tremendous excitement of yesterday, and gold ruled firmer than at the auction, opening at 26 and closing at 26.05. There was, no doubt, some business done to-day to close up yesterday's liquidation, but all passed off well, and the only 'moveduf' was the failure of an outsider who did not belong to the Bolsa. The cash sales were 187,360, opening at 26 and closing at 26.05. For the end of the month 255,000, opening at 25.80, dropping to 25.75, and closing at 25.80. For August at 25.70, and for September at 25.65. The whole gold business of the day only amounted to 760,720 patacons.

Cedulas begin the month with a firm look, and the stock promises to be very largely dealt in, as money is very abundant and seeks investment.

National Bank Shares have also an upward look, and now there is great question as to how the stock sold for August 31st is to be quoted, whether with or without dividend; it seems to us that all stock sold for Aug. 31st is, as a matter of course, with the dividend, but the Camara Syndical will probably be called on to decide the question.

National Bonds, another sale of 3,000 to-day at par ex coupon, and very hard to get at that rate.

To-day was what may be termed coupon day, and millions of fresh money came upon the market. In former times the coupon period invariably advanced gold, but this quarter we can hardly look for that effect, since so much exchange is offered in the market and the National Minister is drawing, so that the gold bought to pay for the exchange comes back again at once on the market.

July 2nd

The weight of last month's liquidation still hangs on the market, and gold which was so firm yesterday was weak to-day; as will be seen by the trifling gold business of the day all interest in prices cash or on time has fled the ring, and the great push now will be in Cedulas and Bank Shares; both stocks are at present beared with a view to purchase largely for subsequent speculations.

Gold opened at 26.10 and closed at 26.05; sales cash, 117,775 pats. For July 8th sales made at 25.95, which is ten cents for but six days. For end of July 235,000 pats sold, opening at 25.90, rising to 26.10, and then dropping to 25.85, finally closing at 25.90. For August and September at 25.70. Total day's business, 486,775 pats.

Business in Cedulas is raising its head, and again the ring is filled with all sorts of rumours to the prejudice of the Bank, and the fair credit and honor of the Province of Buenos Aires, its Government and its Legislature. That there is not a particle of truth or foundation in such rumours of dishonored projects all who place confidence in the country and its public men admit, still the bears, to break prices, are capable of anything, and it might be just as well that Minister Uriburu or Dr. Llambi Campbell, the talented President of the Bank, should publish notice officially contradicting such malicious and injurious reports. The stock is the best and widest held in the market, it pays 8 per cent, and is, with the exception of National Bank Shares, the only stock left in the market. To frighten the investing public to selling out is the dream of those who have sold thousands and tens of thousands Cedulas 'descubierta', or short, so as to buy in at a profit, but there is not the slightest chance of the bears, with money at its present ease, succeeding. On the contrary, well informed parties know that at any moment a telegram from London may come which will put the stock up 10 per cent, under the pressure of large purchases for London account, say $250,000. Cedulas will then follow in the footsteps of National Treasury Notes, which are more held in London than in B. Aires, and with difficulty bought to-day at 15 premium. Holders of Cedulas should therefore be on their guard against the driving speculation of a pack of bears. The stock is beyond question the best in the market, as people who buy at present prices will find cut. Cedulas opened at 99 for cash and closed at 98½. For the end of month 118,000 sold at 98¾, closing at 98⅝, with the exception of about 10,000, all the rest were sold short by two well known bears, and for end of year [deliverable] at 97.

National Bank Shares remarkably quiet; the bears pushing prices down to buy in, but with this stock it is difficult, since the number of available shares out is now known, and the combination necessary to rig the market; a brisk business in the stock threatens this month, and the new currency law that Congress will be called to pass will immense y improve the stock. The Mint is to begin working, and this means well for the National Bank.

July 4th

The week has opened with the melancholy news from the United States of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, and although so far removed, the public here takes a great interest in American affairs. The Havas telegram last night was the absorbing topic on 'Change, but no fresh advices had come, and we give in another column all that was known up to a late hour on the matter.

Gold opened at 26.10 cash and closed at 26.15, cash sales, 34,900 pats. It was generally said that the firmness in gold is due to the outside demand for coupon money. The only business of importance worth talking of was for the end of the month, 645,000 pats sold, opening at 25.95, rising to 26, and closing at 25.95. For August, September and October a few sales at 25.85, but the fact is gold has no future, and the ring well knows this.

Cedulas, due to the excellent and well timed remarks of the *Republica*, ruled better, and the bears have stopped selling. It is estimated that close on a million patacons are sold short for the end of the month. The stock looks as if soon the figure of 26 will vanish in perpetuity from the black board. For the end of the month only 250,000 pats. sold; prices opening at 25.90 and closing at 26.85; at after hours much offered for this date, but little sold. Total sales of day, 548,000 pats.

In Cedulas, as we anticipated, there is a rapidly growing business and large purchas s made by outsiders on long dates. 874,000 Cedulas were sold, yet only 11,000 change l hands; this shows the market prices for cash firm and ready Cedulas scarce.

In Nat. Bank Shares prices rule firm, s me large purchases on time by outsiders; there was a good deal of talk about the dividend and the new currency bill, but what most of all supports this stock is the constant accumulation of capital in the market; money is each day growing easier.

Exchange was done at 49½, and at 5 francs in paper, and at 5.21 in gold. Most of the exchange brokers said that the Nat. Minister of Hacienda is drawing and the business concluded to-day, we believe, at 5.18.

Baltar & Quesada's grand land auction of 100 square leagues of land was the chief business of the day; the fine auction mart was laid out as a banquet hall, and 'free champagne lunch given to over 500 bidders. The scene was one that calls for more time than at our disposal to properly depict; as soon as lunch was over Mr Florencio Madero, standing on one of the tables, began business by reading various documents which clearly proved that the lands in question were not only in the province of Santiago del Estero, but that even if any question between the Provincial Governments arose, it would not affect third parties, as evidenced in the auction of the Venado Tuerto lands. Everyone seemed so satisfied on that head that not a few were impatient at the auctioneer dwelling so long on the subject. All the papers being read, the first lot was put up with right to the bidder to take one league or the whole 100 leagues, or as many as he thought proper; the bidding grew very fast, and the lots were sold as follows:—

Lot.	Sq. league.	$f. per league.	Buyer.
11	4	1,650	Maralda.
17	4	1,650	"
19	4	1,000	Alvear
20	2 N. 1 & 3	1,000	Malhall
23	4	950	Coello
22	4	600	Turner
23	4	600	"
10	4	1,350	Padilla
15	4	650	
16	4	650	
9	4	570	Larreo
8	4	570	Bridger
13	4	610	Conde
14	4	650	
12	4	600	Gahan
7	4	850	Altgelt
25	4	600	Alvear
24	4	600	Larreo
18	4	600	Cano
20	2 N. 2 & 4	600	Pecher
6	2 N. 1 & 2	570	Olivera
6	1 N. 3	770	Rodriguez
6	1 N. 4	570	Haimes
5	4	540	

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 not sold.

Total sale 84 leagues at an average price of 1,000 pats per league. Immediately after the sale one of the purchasers received an offer from a well known broker of 500 pats per league profit on the 'boleto' which was declined, and for the lots unsold Sr Canepa refuses anything under 1,000 pats per square league. Thus terminated this great auction which is highly significative of the times; we shall probably have many other such auctions now that auctioneers have found out the way to get bidders; whatever may be the opinions of people on the means employed the result stands, and people may yet live to see that land even at so remote a quarter as Santiago del Estero at six pence an acre was good buying. At half past 3 o'clock the auction closed, and bidders adjourned to the Bolsa where there was much anxiety to hear the result.

July 7th

The gold market each day shows less interest and increased debility. If, as was stated on 'Change to-day, Minister Uriburu is determined to lose no time in acting under the new law, and the Provincial Bank Board, co-operating with the Provincial Government, will begin next week to discount in gold specie, and telegraphs to London for its gold, then we may look for the last of the gold premium by the end of the present month. We hear on pretty good authority that the Bank will not sell the Bonds but remit them to Barings, and dispose of them as occasion requires. Gold opened at 25.95, dropped to 25.90, and closed at 25.95. For the end of the month 225,000 pats sold, prices opening at 25.90, touching 26, and closing at 25.85. Total day's sales, 512,379 pats.

The great news, however, in the market is that orders have come by telegraph from London for the purchase of £50,000 worth of Cedulas. As a matter of course the news was kept up from the ring and only known to a few of the houses, but we have it from a leading merchant; nevertheless no purch ses to any such extent were made in the market; of course, if as in the case of Treasury Bills a demand from London comes for this stock, then we may look for an immediate advance of 10 per cent in prices. National Treasury Notes that only give 1 per cent more than Cedulas were sold to-day at 1S prem. When such prices are paid for Treasury Bills we may safely say Cedulas are cheap at 10 premium. Strange to say there was very little movement in the stock to-day, only 77,700 sold, of which 27,700 for cash.

National Bank Shares, they say, are on the eve of another great speculation, and they said on 'Change that a very powerful ring has been formed to bull the stock. One of the heaviest holders, who took up on 30th some 4000 shares for 60 days, has been selling hard for end of August, and also sold a trifle for end of month. It looks as if we shall have a heavy business in the stock before the month is over.

July, 8th, 1881.

There was an expiring revival in the gold market to-day, which resulted in an increased fall. The boil of the Bolsa seems at last to have rung the dirge on 26, and prices tumbled to-day to 25.75 for end of month, sellers offering on all sides, and [at 2 o'clock much gold remained over unsold. The ventimientos reached about 250,000 pats; and the cash s less some 270,000 pats. The bottom seemed to be out of the tub when the news we gave this morning was confirmed, namely that the houses are selling gold to pay for Cedulas and Treasury Bills that go in the French mail to Europe. Gold opened at 25.85 and closed at 25.80, and for end of month opened at 25.85 and closed weak at 25.75; for August 25.55, and for November 25.50.

National Bank Shares firm, spite of one well-known broker selling. A strong combination to take up some 5000 to 7000 shares, they say, is formed, which is far too strong for the bears and the over-easy money market.

Exchange closed for this mail with bills over, and bills were passed this morning on London at 49½. As a matter of course the rates in paper are steadily advancing, and soon the quotations, paper and gold, will be the same.

At the Industrial Club conference held last night at the saloons of Colon, there was a good attendance, Ex-President Avellaneda in the chair, who made a most luminous speech tracing the Club and its labors from its first starting in the midst of the great crisis to the present; nothing could surpass Dr Avellaneda's address for eloquence and beauty of expression; he was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and we have heard few speeches made by Dr Avellaneda that rivalled his discourse last night, his peroration was particularly felicitous; the Club may well feel proud of their Hon. President. Sr Calvo followed Dr Avellaneda, and in a capital speech explained to the club the great advantages the country has reaped from the settlement of the Capital question. Sr Calvo with admirable tact touched on all the passing topics of the day, and suggested to the club that it send 2 members to the new Municipal board. The room was crowded with foreigners chiefly mechanics, one or two lawyers. At the conclusion numbers went up to Dr Avellaneda and congratulated him on his splendid oratorical triumph, and also fe icitated Mr Calvo on his happy address which so enlived the meeting.

The following passengers arrived per Nova for B. Aires—

Mr J Rorke
Rev. A Bennati
Miss M Bruce
Mr E Moreno
Mr Pedro Conde
Francisca Pelsez y Perez
Manuela Lopez y Pelaez and child
Antonio Pereira da Fonseca
Ercole Cavara
Carl Wissner
Bernarda Someria
Lorenzo Gropa
Leovigildo Lombardia
Lorenzo Formelli
M Cornelli
Andrew Muir
James Roger Jackson
Charles Bull
Nicolas Notto
Celestin Richard and child.

July 11th

The week has opened with a rising stock and a falling gold market. A young Anglo-Argentine broker, one of the most fashionable of our city men, broke the gold market to-day by selling gold cash at 25.75, and from the general appearance of the market he will soon be selling gold cash at 25.50. Gold for the end of the year was sold to-day at less than 1¼ premium. The Romero project goes before Congress to-day, and they say on 'Change that the Bank Board is merely waiting the passage of this law to put the patacon at par, and well the Bank can do it.

To-day was the date fixed for the amortization of the National Bonds, Roads and Bridges, and Treasury Bills. Never were there fewer people at an amortization, and never a higher price paid by the Government to amortize Hard Dollars. At 1 o'clock sharp, in the presence of Mr Agote, President of the Public Credit Department, and Mr Leonardo Pereira the bids were opened—

National Bonds, 1876—
Amortization fund $f 1579.91
No. 1—R Ramsay, 1,600, 99
2—H N Hart, 1,600, 98
Bid No. 2 was accepted.
National Bonds, 1863—
Amortization fund $f 58,482
No. 1—R Lawson, 17,000, 99 90/100
2— " 17,000, 99.80
3—R Ramsay, 5,900, 99
4—W Leslie, 5,000, 99.70
5—D Krutisch, 21,900, 99.95
6—L Babiola, 800, 99.75
7—E T Mulhall, 55,000, 99.49
Total offered, 122,100:
The following bids were accepted—
R Ramsay..... 5,900 99
E T Mulhall.... 52,900 99.49

$f 58,800

A bid was sent in by a Sr Chappe, offering to amortize 2,100 Bonds at 91 cents, but as it was evidently a mistake Mr Agote and Mr Pereira ruled it out, the bidder in the hurry of writing out the offer had omitted to put in dollar fuertes and only inserted the centavos, which was clearly a mistake.

Treasury Bills—
Amortization fund $f. 100,960
NOT A SINGLE BID.
Roads and Bridges—

22 Bonds amortized.

940	896	1264	442	1160
1332	1138	708	281	1238
57	83	953	1103	1488
859	1012	1074	548	317
1441	1166			

The list of the drawings possessed no interest, save for those unfortunate holders whose Roads and Bridges are drawn at par, when they are worth in the market from 4 to 6 premium. Strange fact, formerly we all hung on those lists when brought on Change, to see the lucky numbers drawn, and around the board on which the list was hung up there was hardly standing room to read the figures, now no one cares to look at the list, and not a single broker attended the amortization. As for the Treasury bills, the Public Credit Department is brought to a dead lock by the splendid credit of the country and its Government. $f 190,960 is the fund for the amortization, but like unto last quarter day, not a single bid sent in, since the stock sells for 20 premium on the Bolsa, and the law limits the Government to par. What shortsighted men our Legislators who framed the law! clear it is that, when this debt was created, not one of our public men saw five years ahead, or believed that the country's progress and prosperity would accumulate faster than the amortization fund to redeem the stocks the matter afford; room for much remark; the country has outstripped everything, even the brains of our Legislators and public men.

July 12th, 1881

The market presents the same aspect, gold down, stocks up; cash gold coming on the Bolsa so freely that all the nonsense urged some few months ago about small supply of gold in market and scarcity of metalico is now regarded as clear bosh; there is more gold in the market than what legitimate business calls for, and very soon the Bank will be called on to sustain the rate of 25 m/c for the patacon. Gold opened at 25.70, and closed at 25.55, and for the 15th gold sold at 25.40. For the end of the month there are very heavy sellers, over a million sold, opening at 25.70, and closing at 55. For August and succeeding months sales at 25,40. Sales of the day 1,616,000 patacons.

In Cedulas, as we anticipated, a very brisk business is springing up; 391,000 Cedulas sold to-day, but of this only 66,000 cash. The bears are working hard but the market is too buoyant for them. The Fondos Publicos shipping to Eng and, and manifested as fondos, are believed to be Cedulas, since such large sums of Bonds do not exist in the market; outsiders are now buying Cedulas, and next week when the Bank pays away fifty millions under the new law to amortize the Trinchera Bonds and Emp. Popular, people will be posed to know what to invest the money in, save Cedulas; the stock at present prices looks the best in the market.

Nat. Bank shares ruled stronger than ever to-day and some new buyers are going into the stock, prices cash opened at 97½, and closed at 97¾, for end of month only 700 sold although there are buyers for 10,000 shares, and for August 1000 sold at 98¾. The impression at the Ring is that the stock for the dividend, that is to say, for Sept. 1st, will be at 105, or 104, as the new currency bill before Congress, they say, will give increased value to the shares, and everything that will serve the Bank Government will recommend to Congress. Thus the new speculation in these shares seems to rest on very sound bottom, moreover it is far easier to borrow money on these shares now than last month, and next month the facilities will be still greater.

The project of the Government to spend 100,000 pats in free passages for emigrants from Europe to the Plate was passed yesterday in the Deputies, it now goes to the Senate where, we have no doubt, it will also be passed as it is a round excellent measure.

The Villarino left Patagones on Thursday morning, and anchored in the Boca on Saturday afternoon, she did not call at B. Blanca and made a capital run up, she now goes into dry dock in Montevideo.

We hear that the application is made to Government to start a line of large steamers between this port and all our Southern ports, we doubt much if it would pay, as the ports down there have to grow yet, and the Toro and Villarino are quite sufficient for the present trade.

BIRTHS.

May 27, at 23 Courtney Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, the wife of Edward G. Goodbody, of a son.

May 25th, at the Alexandra Colony, Santa Fe, the wife of Charles W. Webster, of a son.

On July 3rd, at 199 Calle Larga de la Recoleta, the wife of Edward Luce, of a son, prematurely.

July 6th, at 271 Calle Alsina, the wife of Daniel Brett, of a daughter.

On July 8th, at Calle General Lavalle No 223, the wife of Robert Mackern of a daughter.

On the 7th inst. at 512 Calle Cordoba, the wife of David H. Linay, of a daughter. (stillborn).

On 7th July, at Waterloo Quinta, Buenos Aires, the wife of William Kemmis, of Las Rosas, Santa Fe, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 2nd inst. at the estancia Corona, Ranchos, by the Rev. M P Ferguson, William Brumshagen, Negreti, to Alison, fourth daughter of the late John Purves, Guardia del Monte.

On the 4th inst. at Chascomus, by the Rev. M P Ferguson, John Adams Graham, Parish Station, F. C. S., to Rufina, second daughter of the late Lucio Sutton, Las Mulas, Chascomus.

On the 2nd inst. at the bride's residence 719 Calle Defensa, by the Rev. Dr Schede, of the German Evangelic Lutheran Church, Mr Julius Arentz, to Miss Sophia Strasburger.

DEATHS

July 5th, at his residence, No. 74 Avenida Santa Lucia, Lewis Charles Beckmann, aged 55 years. The funeral will take place to-day, 6th inst., carriages leaving the above address at 10 a.m.

On the 6th June, at Hamilton Park Terrace, Glasgow, Robert T. Gibson Esq.

On the 8th July, at Lobos, Bridget, daughter of Mr Charles Kenniff, aged 20 years.

On the 5th inst. at Cinco Esquinas, Buenos Aires, suddenly the wife of Robert J Saunders, aged 30 years.

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

Con arreglo al Art. 24 de los Estatutos, el Directorio del Banco de Italia y R

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE STANDARD
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 5,734 BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JULY 14 1881 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,600,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 150,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MCORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp	Alessandria
Amsterdam	Ancona
	Bologna
	Como
	Florence
Berlin	Genoa
Bremen	Leghorn
Cologne	Lucca
Hamburg	Milan
Metz	Messina
Mulhouse	Naples
Strasbourg	Padua
	Palermo
	Parma
	Rome
Bayonne	Spezia
Bordeaux	Turin
Brest	Venice
Chambery	Verona
Dijon	And on many other towns n Italy
Havre	
Lille	
Lyons	
Marseilles	Barcelona
Nantes	Bilbao
Nice	Cadiz
Oloron	Cartagena
Pau	Corunna
Paris	Caldas de Reyes
Rouen	Corcubion
Tarbes	Ferrol
Toulon	Granada
Toulouse	Madrid
And on many other towns in France	Malaga
	Mallorca
	Menorca
	Padron
	Pamplona
	Pontevedra
Bale	San Sebastian
Berne	Santander
Geneva	Sevilla
Lucerne	Santiago
Neuchatel	Valencia
Vevey	Valladolid
Zurich	Villagarcia
And on other towns in Switzerland	Vigo
	Zaragoza
	And on many other towns in Spain
Lisbon	
Oporto	
Las Palmas (Canary Islands,)	Santiago de Chile
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.	Valparaiso
	South Africa
Baltimore	Australia
Boston	
New York	
Philadelphia	
Pernambuco	Cordoba
Rio Janeyro	Rosario
Santos	Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current	3 per cent
Do do.subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „	3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed	4 „
days fixed „ „ „	3 p cent

GOLD

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per ce

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1881.
JOHN TODD, Mana er.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD. CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

Lloyd Argentino
DE
Navegacion a Vapor
TIME-TABLE
OF THE
Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Co.'s Steamers
TRIDENTE & DIANA

On and from the 1st of APRIL next the steamers TRIDENTE and DIANA, expressly built for this Company in order to facilitate the Traffic between Buenos Aires, Rosario y Santa Fe will run as follows until further notice—

MONDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario nd intermediate ports

TUESDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports

WEDNESDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario, Santa Fe and intermediate ports

THURSDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports

SATURDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports.

The Train will leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Passengers by these steamers will find excellent accommodation and good attendance, and merchants every security for their cargo.

The Company has made arrangements with the Central Argentine, Tucuman and Andine Railways for the through booking of passengers, goods and parcels between the principal stations on these Railways and B. Aires.

The Agency undertakes to receive cargo for the steamers at the warehouse of the sender and to deliver same to the Consignee, also to take out the necessary Custom House permits.

For further information apply at the

AGENCY
Calle Piedad 35

N.B.—Cargo for these steamers will be received at the Campana Railway Company's Goods Shed at Retiro from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days.

230

Banco de Italia
Y
RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital en oro efectivo..... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva, oro sellado $f. 67,960.49

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 o/o annual
Id Id en oro..... 1 o/o id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias en moneda corriente..... 4 o/o id
A depositos de plazos fijos de 60 a 90 dias en oro, y a mas largos plazos en ambos monedas Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda cor. 9 o/o annual
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,

Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VAL PARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 30 de Junio, 1879.

S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias de..... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.....
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA

Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA.
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.

Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

Banco de la Provincia

Recibe depositos voluntarios que no bajen de 400 pesos m/c. y 16 ps. fuertes de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos de m/c y moneda legal ganarán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes o en el momento de retirar los depositos; y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito a premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante, en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos a la vista sin interes y a plazo de 60 y 90 dias, o mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces a la semana letras con firmas abonadas a plazos de 90 dias y tambien pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros a su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagarés de comercio desde 7 dias hasta 4 meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Baradero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados

El Banco abona comision a los corredores en la primera introducion de las letras y pagares a descuento.

Desde el veinte del corriente, y hasta nuevo aviso regirá la siguiente tasa de interés y descuento para las operaciones à moneda corriente, de curso legal y oro efectivo:

SE ABONA.

Depositos comerciales m/c y curso legal..... 3 o/o
id particulares a premio..... 4 „
id a oro a la vista sin interes
id id a 60 y 90 dias o mas.... 2 „

SE COBRA

En el descuento general de letras y pagares comercial y no-comercial, en moneda corriente y curso legal y oro efectivo..... 6 o/o

Buenos Aires, Mayo 16 de 1881.
xp *B. GAYAN*, Secretario.

La Fonciere
Marine Insurance Company

Capital 25,000,000 Francs.

Accepts sea and river risks on merchandize at moderate rates.

Company's Head-Office at Paris
AGENT
At Buenos Aires
F. CHRISTOPHERSEN
151—CALLE SAN MARTIN—151.
e 350 xp

COMPAÑIA
Hamburgo-Magdeburguesa
DE
Seguros contra incendios

Garantias Generales 60,000,000 Marcos
O Libras Esterlinas 3,000,000

AGENTES
Deetjen & Cia
84——Calle Moreno——84
BUENOS AIRES.
e 304 xp

The Netherlands,
Fire Insurance Company,
ZUTPHEN (HOLLAND)
Established in 1845
Capital, 2,000,000 florins.

Agent in the River Plate:
J. DE BOER,
Calle San Martin 73, altos,
BUENOS AYRES.

Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and the Agent has full power to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to the head office.
(g 91 x a9

Dr. Jayne's
EXPECTORANT

Stubborn Coughs & Colds
Yield promptly to the healing and curative properties of
DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter, mitigates much pain and distress, and checks inflammation.

Bronchitis, Asthma, and Throat Troubles
Are at once relieved by
DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
It removes constriction of the Bronchial Tubes, loosens phlegm, soothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a rapid cure.

Consumption, Pleurisy and Lung Affections
Are generally controlled and ameliorated by
DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged; it also suppresses inflammation, and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice
Are efficaciously treated by
DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus, and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a safe Family Curative of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered has enabled many to escape serious lung affections.

Dr Jayne's "Medical Almanac and Guide to Health" gratis on application from the Sole Agents of Dr Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

A EASTMAN & Co.
Sole Agents
Calle Defensa 9 & 11
And at the principal Chemists in the City and Provinces.
60 xp

Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

The Genuine only in Pink Paper Wrapper
It cannot fail to Restore Grey Hair to its youthful Colour, Gloss and Beauty

IT IS NOT A DYE
It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Human Hair.

THERE are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer:—First—its prompt quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications to Restore Grey or White Hair to its Youthful Colour, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleaning to the scalp.

Use no other Preparations with it, not even Oil or Pomade or Zylo-Balsamum

To Restore Grey Hair, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the best.

Because it is made from Choice Materials, and prepared with the utmost Care and Skill.

Because over Forty Years the Favourite Preparation, enjoying by far the Largest Sale, it must be the Best.

Because it Does Not Dye the Hair, but Strengthens it. Grey Hairs soon Disappear.

Because by its Gentle Tonic Action the Roots are strengthened—New Life, and Hair Natural Colour.

Because the Soft and Silky Texture of Healthy Hair follows its use.

THE HAIR
Its Beauty can be Restored and Preserved.

"Beautiful Hair, Nature's Crown, Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair."

It cannot truthfully be said that at any age, period, or condition of life the Hair can or should be allowed to take care of itself, and requires no aid to stimulate and maintain its growth

Sold by
A. EASTMAN & Co.
Anglo-American Drug Warehouse
9 &11—Defensa—9& 11
e m4 8p

Luis Carlos Beckmann
Q. E. P. D.

Fallecio el 5 de Julio de 1881

Su familia invita a los personas de su relacion al novenario de misas que tendran lugar por el sterno descanso de su alma en la Capilla de Santa Lucia, principiando el Sabado nueve del corriente, a las 9 de la mañana.

Favor que agradeceran eternamente.
e 72 j18

Central Exchange Office
95—Cangallo—95

A. Maréchal

From this date drafts on Switzerland will be payable by Messrs Lombard, Odier & Co., Bankers in Geneva.

B. Aires, July 4th, 1881.
x 46 j15

Exchange Office
104—Calle Piedad—104

All sorts of Bonds &c. that represent any value bought and sold, and exchange of gold, silver and all kinds of money.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

GAMBIN & GORIS
Commission Brokers
104—Calle Piedad—104
e 68 m7

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers
between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO	VILLE DE BUENOS AIRES
PAMPA	VILLE DE MONTEVIDEO
PORTEÑA	VILLE DE ROSARIO
BELGRANO	VILLE DE SAN NICOLAS
SAN MARTIN	VILLE DE RIO DE JANEIRO
HENRI IV.	VILLE DE BAHIA
SULLY	VILLE DE SANTOS.
PARANA	VILLE DE PERNAMBUCO

The following Steamship will be despatched from this port—

BELGRANO
3000 Tons
Captain SEGOND
Will sail on the 27th of JULY
FOR
HAVRE

..... Tons
Captain .....
.....
FOR
BORDEAUX AND HAVRE

Calling at Santa Cruz and Teneriffe.
Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.
For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 132 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.—In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
e xp

THE Telephone Exchange
OF
BUENOS AYRES
Recommended by the Direction of Telegraphs and Post Offices
Patented by the Engineers
DECREED BY THE
Superior Government
March 2nd, 1881
The Alta-Voz Gower-Bell Telephone,
Under special license of
A. Graham Bell, and Frederick A. Gower.
Central Office
125 Florida, (Altos)
The Boca, Barracas, South Plaza, Plaza Once, Bolsa, and Catalinas Mole, open to the Public.

BENJ. D. MANTON
A
e 26 j9

COMPANIA Telefonica del Rio de la Plata (Limitada)
SISTEMA
'Bell Perfeccionado'
Capital $fts. 500,000 oro

Director General
Walter S. Keyser

Oficina Central 118 Maipu

PRECIO DE ABONO

$159 m/c por mes, pagadero el 1 del mes despues de instalado.

Los abonos pueden tomarse por 3, 6, o 12 meses.

Cada abonado tendra su hilo separado y podra comunicar instantaniamente de dia y de noche, con todos los demas abonados asi como tambien con las administraciones.

La construccion de las lineas y colocacion de los aparatos asi como su entrabamiento se hara por cuenta esclusiva de la Compania.

La Compania instalara Telefonos publicos para el uso gratuito de los abonados en los puntos siguientes—

Muelle de las Catalinas	Once de Setiembre
Aduana	Plaza Constitucion
Deposito Lanus	Corrales de Abasto
Boca	Flores
Barracas	Belgrano

Habra igualmente Telefonos en la Bolsa de Comercio y otros puntos.

La Compania tiene ya mas de 250 suscritores. La lista de ellos se pondeara por numero de orden antes de 1° de Julio.

Para informes, condiciones de abono, presupuestos para sistemas internos y aislados dirigirse a la:

Direccion y Administracion
118—Calle Maipu—118:

B. Aires, Junio 1881.

El Director General
WALTER S KEYSER

Esta Compania es la unica privilegada para el sistema de Cambio Central (todos los hilos van los de Flores, Belgrano &c., vienen a la unica Oficina Central Calle Maipu 118, no hay sucursales).
e 321 j29

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,
The steamer
RIO
Captain J. VON HELMS
1,750 Tons and 450 Horse-power,
Will sail
On the 13th of JULY, 1881
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.
Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

Names of the Steamers—
VALPARAISO, ARGENTINA:, MONTEVIDEO, HAMBURG, SANTOS. RIO, BUENOS AYRES, BAHIA. PARANAGUA,

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.
These Steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particular apply to the Agents.
LUDERS & CO.,
321 m Rivadavia

Liverpool and London and Globe
Fire Insurance Company
Established in 1836

General Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Agents for the River Plate
R. & J. Carlisle & Co.
149—RIVADAVIA—149

The Agents have full powers to settle all losses here at once.
x269 j11 xp

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre

Roach Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
BRAZIL
AND
NEW YORK.

First and third class passages from this Port to
NEW YORK
Through fares are issued here by the undersigned Agent.
Passengers will proceed hence by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Steamers leaving
BUENOS AYRES
On 24th of each month
And will be embarked on board the ROACH Steamers on their departure on the
5th of each month.

For passages and further information, please apply to the Agent—
P. Christophersen,
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO:
Calle Piedras 132.
g1

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples

The Steamship
POITOU
CAPTAIN DE FERRY
will sail on
18th of July

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets
1st CLASS..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.
The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on acount of the Company.
Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carbage ann Malaga.
For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. RATTHEY,
Consignatarios,
8 RECONQUISTA 226.

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL
STEAMERS.

Habsburg,	Hansa,
Hohenzollern,	Mosel,
Hohenstaufen,	Main,
Salier,	Rhein,
Strassburg,	Donau,
Köln,	Weser,
Berlin,	Neckar,
Leipzig,	Oder,
Ohio,	Hermann,
Baltimore,	Amerika
Nürnberg,	Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm,
Braunschweig,	Graf Bismark,
Frankfort,	General Werder.
Hanover,	

The splendid steamer
NORTHUMBERLAND
Captain .....
Will sail on the
..TH OF JULY, 1881.
For
ANTWERP AND BREMEN
Calling at Montevideo

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third. class Passengers.
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First-class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fifth.
Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Swedon as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 165
r to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS.
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M.| Government.

FOR EUROPE
ARAUCANIA
20th of July
GALICIA
3rd of August
ACONCAGUA
17th of August
PATAGONIA
31st of August
BRITANNIA
September 14th
CORDILLERA
September 28th

Magellan, Galicia, Patagonia and Cordillera call at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool
Araucania, Aconcagua and Britannia call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and LIVERPOOL.

FOR THE PACIFIC
PATAGONIA
12th of July
BRITANNIA
28th of July
CORDILLERA
9th of August
IBERIA
25th of August
VALPARAISO
September 6th.
MAGELLAN
September 22nd
ARAUCANIA
October 4th.

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passengers from BUENOS AYRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
First class return tickets at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo FREE.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes
Paquebots-poste français

Agence Principale de B. Aires

Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.
Le Paquebot-post
SENEGAL
Commandant RAUL
Depart le 24 Juillet
Pour BORDEAUX, touchant a Montevideo. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Fernambuco, Dakar et Lisbone.
MARSEILLE (compris le chemin de fer de Bordeaux a Marseille) deuxieme classe antrepont $f. 61.

L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.
76—25 de Mayo—78

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.
e 1 xp

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand a W. G. MARTINDALE'S
140—Calle Esmeralda—144

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue

ABONARA

	anua
Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.. ..	1½ o/o
Id a 90 dias fijos.....	4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias....	4 id
Id en moneda de curso egal, a la vista.....	3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos	5 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias.....	6 id

COBRARA

Por descuento de pagares de comercio en oro y curso legal.....	7 o/o
Id de Letras.....	8 id
Por adelntos en cuenta corriente y toda renovacion.....	9 id

Buenos Aires, Mayo 10, de 1881.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel Provence.
Cangallo, No. 29.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $60 per day.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers! Lunches, Pic-nics.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PERES & CO.,
NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the hotel has been completely restorated, and is now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with roots as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 6 minutes.
cj—xp

English Hotel
GEORGE GIBBONS

The English Hotel and Commercial Restaurant formerly situated in Calle Zabala, is now sa Calle Solis 26, 28 and 30, old Hotel Oriental.
Over forty Furnished Bedrooms for families and single gentlemen, at moderate prices.
The following are the prices charged—

Breakfast.....	$ 0,50
Supper.....	0,50
Board per month.....	20,00
Furnished Bedrooms for single gentlemen.....	10,00
Do for two persons.....	12,00

Hot and cold lunches at all hoars
Hot and cold water baths
Dinners etc, supplied to private houses
The northern tramway which carries the passengers from the Central Railway, passes at about 10 yards from the Hotel.
Commissionares always ready to attend passengers
Calle de Solis 26, 28, 29
MONTEVIDEO
e 226 j18

Para San Nicolas y Rosario

Cargo Solamente. Vapores paquetes
INTERIOR
ORION Y LITORAL

Salidas—Jueves y Domingos
Tarifa. Mercaderias generales, toneladas 4 m/c
Carga de almacen..... 3.60
Nos encargamos del embarque de las cargas.
TORRADO y MOLERO
Reconquista 72

Mensagerias Fluviales a vapor
Nuevo Itinerario

SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5½ de la tarde.

Jueves 28.....	Vapor	SIRIUS.
Sabado 30.....	„	JUPITER
Lunes 1.....	„	COSMOS

PARA SALTA Y ESCALAS
A las 10 de la mañana

Miercoles 27.....	Vapor	JUPITER,
Viernes 29.....	„	COSMOS
Sabado 30.....	„	SIRIUS.

Carrera del Parana
hasta Santo Fé
Haciendo 3 Viages directos semanales con los Vapores
PINGO y METEORO
SALIDAS

Los Martes Jueves y Sabades para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe.
En combinacion con el Ferro Carriles del Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores, y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 2½ de la tarde, que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.
Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles se dan gratis en la agencia.
La carga se recibe en la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.
La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de mercaderias y de toda tramitacion de aduana, cobrando precios sumamente reducidos.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente.
Reconquista 143 y 145.

Navigation of the River Parana.

To Rosario, Parana Santa Fe,
And intermediate Ports.
In combination with the Campana Railway.

For San Pedro,
Las Hermanas,
San Nicolas,
and Rosari
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

For Diamante,
Parana,
and Santa Fe
TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The s.s. PROVEEDOR,
In combination with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Passengers for Diamante, Parana and Santa Fe are transhipped at Rosario to the
S.S. LUJAN.

These steamers carry the mails under contract with the National Government.
Train tickets and luggage GRATIS.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods-shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.
For passages, parcels, freights on specie and cargo orders, apply to
DAVID BRUCE,
54—Calle Cangallo—56
xpg

William Samson & Co.
Shipping & Forwarding Agents.

AGENCY OF THE
Allan Line of Steamers.

Buenos Ayres, 213 Reconquista.
Montevideo, 54 Zabala.
p 68 xp

B. Q.

REMATE
POR
Baltar & Quesada
La Estancia
La Amarga
PROVINCIA DE CORDOBA
Departamento del Rio Quarto
Tierra Fiscal—Suerte No. 11
3 leguas 345 cuad, 2220 vs cuadradas
Venta a Plazos
Base infima ps. fts. 2,000 oro
En nuestra casa San Martin No 51
El Jueves 21 de Julio
A las 3 en punto de la tarde

Venderemos por el mayor precio que exceda de la insignificante base fijada, esta importante zona de tierra, clasificada como de campos superiores, teniendo por linderos al N la suerte No 76 de la serie A; al O. la No 10; al S. la No 31 y al E. la No 12, siendo estas ultimas de la serie E.

Tambien es de la serie E la que vendemos.

El comprador tiene derecho a servirse de la inmensa canada de La Amarga, como pastos comunes por haberlo asi declarado la Mesa de Hacienda del Gobierno de Cordoba, el dia que hizo oficialmente la venta en remate de las tierras fiscales.

El pago puede hacerse: 25 o/o al contado y el resto a 4, 8 y 12 meses de plazo con hipoteca del mismo campo y el interes de 10 p.cent anual.

Titulos perfectos, por planos y pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

x18 jl21

POR LOS MISMOS
9,000 hectareas
Mas de tres leguas de campo
Reputado de 1ra Calidad
En el hay partido de moda
En Lincoln! En Lincoln!
Con Linderos de Primero Orden
Hoy nadie vente en ese punto
El campo esta ubicado
En la Seccion 18
Entre la antiqua y la nueva linea de Frontera
Todavia con letras con el Gobierno
Base infima ps. 100,000 por legua
En nuestra casa San Martin No 51
El Jueves 4 de Agostos
A las tres en punto de la tarde.

Venderemos por el mayor precio que esceda a la pequeña base que se ha fijado, al contado y por separacion de socios.

Estas tres mil cinficas leguas de campo, [y un poco mas] reputado como escelente y marcado en el plano de Seccion 18a. con los nos. 6, 7, 8, 27, 28, 28, 40, 41 y 42 y teniendo por linderos al N.E. los nunas. 9 y 26 hoy de D. Federico Bridge y el 43 de D. Cuperino Del Campo; al S.E. con la seccion num. 16, al S.O. con los nums 5 y 20 y 39 de D Juan B. Cruz y al N.O. con los nums 71 y 73 de D Juan E Hughes.

Los titulos son perfectos.

El comprador puede seguir con el servicio de las letras F. con el Gobierno a razon de 27,337 m|c cada ano, durante ocho.

Mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin No. 51.

x32 a4

POR LOS MISMOS
Establecimiento de Campo
En Bahia Blanca
A seis Leguas del Pueblo
8000 hectares o sean 8 leguas
Con Buenas Poblaciones
Actualmente con ovejas y vacas
Los mejores pastos del Partido
Base pesos 100,000 por legua
En nuestra casa S. Martin 51
El Jueves 4 de Agosto
A las 2 en punto de la tarde

Venderemos por el precio que esceda de la pequeña base que se ha fijado y por liquidacion de sociedad.

Tres leguas de escelente campo, de forma muy regular y que tienen por linderos, a D. Juan Vela, D. Edwin Chance, D. Julian Calvento, Sixto Laspiur, el Estado, Luis Arcardini, Carlos Dielch y el arroyo Napostá Grande.

El campo debe todavia 10$,000 m|c pagaderos en seis anos, con la cual podra cargar el comprador y continuar el servicio.

Titulos perfectos.

Para mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

x33 a4

POR LOS MISMOS
UN HERMOSO
PADRILLO
SANGRE PURA
Quizas el mas Lindo y Perfecto
Importado a Sud America
Y
3 Preciosas Yeguas
Notables en Sangre
Llegaron en el Hipparchus
A la orden del
Sr. D. Diego Getting
En nuestra casa San Martin No 51
El ..... de Julio
A las 2 de la tarde

Venderemos al mas alto precio y dinero de contado los animales, cuyos certificados publicaremos oportunamente.

PRINCE OF ORANGE—Por Gladiateur, ganador de las 2,000 guineas, el Derby, el St. Leger, el Grand Prix, y el Ascot Cup, de la yegua Old Orange Girl, madre esta de Zwine the Plaidne. Reconciliation etc, por Kingston, ganador del Goodwood Cup, y padre de Carnetactus, (ganador del Derby) y de Queen Bertha ganadora des Oaks, la madre de esta. Mouverina, madre de West Australian, ganador de las 2,000 guineas, el Derby, el St. Leger y el Ascot Cup, por Touchstone, ganador St Leger, y Ascot Cup, de la yegua Emma, por Whisker, ganador del Derby.

o 113

POR LOS MISMOS
VALIOSO
Establecimiento de Campo
EN LA
Provincia de Cordoba
DEPARTAMENTO UNION
La gran
ESTANCIA LETIN
Conocido por de D. Nicanor Riesco, hoy de los Sres. Otero y Ca.
4 leguas y 40 cuadras
Base infima ps. fts. oro 3,000 por legua
Venta a plazos
En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El JUEVES 21 de Julio,
A las 3 en punto,

Venderemos por el mayor precio exoda de la insignificante base fijada, este importante establecimiento, clasificado como excelente campo y distante solo cuatro leguas del Frayle Muerto y de Villa Maria.

Tiene buenas poblaciones, aguada etc.

Sus linderos son por el Norte Don Samuel Moyano, por el O. los Sres Oliva, por el Sud Don Sinecio Machado y Don Agustin Pereyra.

Este campo reconoce un contrato a favor del Sr Samuel Ceballos, que debe respetarse durante dos anos y quien paga (de arrendamiento) $60 Bolivianos por legua.

La venta se hara pagandose 25 o/o al contado y el resto a 4, 8 y 12 meses de plaxo, con hipoteca del mismo campo y 10 o|o de interes anual.

Los titulos son perfectos; pueden verse, lo mismo que los planos y por mas informes a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

g 168 jy21

B O

POR
A Bullrich y Ca.
De 50 Carneros
Negrete Argentino
Sangre pura original Negrette
De la cabaña
EL ROSARIO
De los Señores
Francisco Chas e Hijos
El Jueves 22 de Setiembre
A la 1 del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por cuenta y orden de los senores Francisco Chas e hijos y procedentes de su afamada cabaña El Rosario.

50 esplendidos carneros Negrete Argentinos cuyo merito se encuentra acreditado por los siguientes premios.

Primer premio en la Exposicion Internacional de Filadelfia, id id Rural Argentina de 1876, id id 1878, id gran id medalla de oro en la Exposicion Universal de Paris 1878, id id id Exposicion Rural Argentida 1880.

Los Sres Chas con el objeto de rematarlos en esta ciudad han rehusado venderlos particularmente, no obstante de haberseles ofrecido elevadisimos precios como podemos probarlo con nombres propios.

Prevenimos que se ha elejido para la venta el dia 22 de Setiembre con el objeto de que puedan los compradores usar los carneros que compren inmediatamente y sin esperar la estacion oportuna (Octubre 1) con gastos y trabajos como habia sucedido efectuada dicha venta antes del dia mancionado.

Los animales estaran en exhibition en nuestra casa Alsina 78, cinco dias antes del remate y los interesados podran cerciorarse examinandolos si exageramos calificandolos de exepcionalmente sobresalientes.

c 287 a22

POR LOS MISMOS
Ya llegaron
Los 3 Carneros Rambouillet
De la Cabaña del Sr. Von Homeyer
Y
25 CARNEROS
NEGRETTES
DE LA
Cabaña de MASS en Kenzlin

Los lotes mas notables de Rambouillets y Negrettes que se han importado.

Invitamos a los Sres. Cabañeros y Hacendados a examinar estos esplendidos animales en nuestra casa Calle Alsina 78.

g 115 jy14

FOR
Ebbeke y Diekelmann
De muy buenos
MUEBLES
Un rico Piano de Pleyel en poco uso,
Una coleccion de Plantas de merito.
En la casa habitacion del
Sr. Don OSCAR CORDES
Calle Bolivar No. 581
Entre las de San Juan y Cochabamba.
Por ausentarse para Europa.
El Domingo 17 del crnte.
A las 12 en punto.
El detalle se publicara despues.

g jy17

POR
M. Billinghurst e Hijos
90—San Martin—90
IMPORTANTE REMATE
DE LA
Gran Fabrica de Paños
"Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata,"
Situada en el Paseo de Julio,
Frente a la Estacion del Ferro-Carril del Norte.

DE UN TERRENO CONTIGUO
Con frente al mismo Paseo,
Y DE
Todas las existencias, De Materiales para Fabricacion.

De orden del Sr. Juez de Comercio, Dr. Don Carlos Dimet—por ejecucion del Banco de la Provincia.

El Miercoles 5 de Octubre proximo,
A las 12 en punto del dia,

Procederemos a la venta en publico remate por mandato espreso del Sr. Juez de Comercio y acuerdo del Banco de la Provincia, del importante establecimiento que se designa, efectuando su enagenacion a dinero de contado y en la forma siguiente—

PRIMERO—La fabrica con su grandes edificios construido solidamente de los mejores materiales en terreno de 67 1|3 vs de frente al Paseo de Julio por 100 vs al costado Sud y 84 varas al Norte, con dos martillos a su favor de uno y otro costado, comprendiendo toda la maquinaria necesaria para la fabricacion de telas y economica manipulacion de tejidos. Contiene un esplendido motor fuerza de 70 caballos y dos calderas, 19 telares de a 2 y de a 4 armaduras, un hidro-estractor para secar las lanas, un surtido completo de cardas, sistema Hougct-Teston de Vervier, 3 batanes y un lavadero automatico de 3 cilindros para lavar las lanas, 2 tinas grandes para los tintes, una prensa hidraulica para la formacion de las telas en piezas y todos los demas enseres y aparatos necesarios. Todo en perfecto estado de conservacion y listo para emprender el trabajo. La maquinaria y utiles responden a una fabricacion ya efectuada de 36,000 yardas de paño al año. El costo total de todo es de $3,616,326.

Base acordada para la venta $1,808,163 m|c.

SEGUNDO—Un terreno contiguo con frente de 43 30|100 varas al Paseo de Julio, 60 de fondo al costado Norte y 30 47|100 al sud.

Base acordada para la venta, $250,000 m|c.

TERCERO—Todas las mercancias para la fabricacion, como tintes, drogas, añil, palo campeche, carbon de piedra, etc. etc., al mas alto precio y dinero de contado.

Siendo muy estenso el detalle de todas las maquinas y demas enseres de que se compone esta gran fabrica, los que se interesen en su adquisicion pueden obtener una copia impresa de los inventarios, ocurriendo a nuestro escritorio, San Martin 90. El establecimiento mismo puede visitarse todos los dias desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 la tarde, horas en que estara abierta para la inspeccion.

El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento el dia y hora indicado.

Recvenimos a los interesados que al comprador de los inmuebles le exijiremos en garantia la entrega de un 5 por ciento sobre el valor de la venta antes de firmar el boleto.

g 61 o5

THE ORIGINAL
Mockford's Sheepwash
The most Efficacious
AND
The most Economical
J. K. THEOBALD & Co.
118 Reconquista—118 Altos
c 27 xp

POR
Julian Martinez y Ca.
Atencion Sres. Criadores y Hacendados.
Notabilisimo Remate
El mas importante que se ha dado hasta ahora en el pais.
El lote mas esplendido de
Carneros
Y
Borregas
Que se haya puesto en venta, lo mejor de las cuatro Cabañas principales de Francia:
Nacional, Bailleau, Gilbert y Thirouin Sorreau.
Venidos en el NIGER a la consignacion de los Sres. Runciman & Ca., elejidos personalmente y con inteligencia por el Sr. Don Santiago Amaral, hijo.

Los dias 13 y 14 de Julio
A la 1 de la tarde,

Venderemos al mejor precio y al contado este esplendido lote de animales de gran valor y el cual es sin disputa de lo mejor que ha venido al pais compuesto todo de animales jovenes de 16 a 18 meses de edad, habiendo entre ellos algunos que no han mudado todavia.

Escusamos toda otra recomendacion acerca del merito de estos esplendidos animales, dejandolo al juicio de inteligencia de los Sres. Hacendados.

Los interesados que deseen el catalogo de este esplendido remate pueden pasar a tomarlo a nuestro escritorio, Bolivar 7.

Los animales se hallan en exhibicion en nuestra casa, Bolivar 7.

62 jl4

POR LOS MISMOS
Esplendido Remate de Toros Durham y Devon
Venidos a la consignacion de los
Sres Runciman y Ca.
Esplendidos Animales
Procedentes de la Cabana
DEL SR. T. KIRKHAN
El dia 13 y 14 de Julio
A la 1 de la tarde

Venderemos al mejor precio y al contado este esplendido lote de animales cuyos pedegres van a continuacion:

RAZA DURHAM

CHERRY WINE—Marcado sobre la asta 1 X Pelo colorado, nacido 29 de Diciembre de 1879. Por el toro Cherry Gwynne 36350, y de la vaca Bay Clarion 30748.

CHERRY BRANCA—Marcado sobre asta 3 X Pelo colorado, nacido 10 de Enero de 1880, por el toro Cherry Gwynne 36350, de la vaca simple Simon 22487

CHERRY JOHN—Marcado sobre la asta 2 X. Pelo colorado, nacido el 28 de Noviembre 1879, por el toro Cherry Gwynne 35350 y de la vaca Simple Simon 32487.

Informes referentes al padre de los toros Cherry Wine, Cherry Branchy Cherry John, el famoso toro Cherry Gwynne 36350, padres del afamado toro Cherry Bay, comprador por el Sr J Ezcurra.

Para adquirir mayores datos respecto a estos animales tenemos en nuestra escritorio, Bolivar 7.

El catalogo a disposicion de los interesados.

RAZA DEVON

YOUNG PRINCE—Marcado en la asta II, pelo colorado, nacido el 8 de Diciembre de 1879, cria del Sr Alfredo Skinner. Por el famoso toro Duque de Harington 1332, y de la vaca Gentle 5a, 4518.

LORD TAUNTON. Marcado en la asta III. Pelo colorado, nacido el 2 de Marzo 1879, cria de Juan Hancock. Por el famoso toro Lord Stafford 1395 y de la vaca Lady Dais 1a 4724.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa Bolivar 7.

x63 jl4

REMATE
POR EL
Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE

se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncion seran indefectiblemente realizados, si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital é intereses adeudados.

RAMON ZAVALA

El Domingo 19 de Julio a las 3 de la tarde en la misma propiedad.

Por Orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de tres casas situadas en Chivilcoy el solar numero 129, con 50 vs de frente al S E por 50 vs de fondo, y la otra en una fraccion del solar numero 460 compuesta de 10 vs de frente al Norte, por 50 varas de fondo.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f6,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a D Esteban Ojeda quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrata, se halla comprendido en lo prescrito en el articulo 29 de la ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f3848 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie O. Debe ademas $f740 de anualidades atrasadas, multas, etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f4,588.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f1152.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

x212 j19

BOLLINI, MURO y Ca.

El Viernes 22 de Julio, a las 2½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de San Justo, edificada en la plaza en terreno de 14 varas de frente, por 100 de fondo, con 4 piezas etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Beltran Lallanne, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el con trato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el Art. 29 de la ley organica

La base para la venta es la de $f1000

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

g 96 jy22

POR LOS MISMOS

El Viernes 22 de Julio a las 4 p.m. en la casa de banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno situado en el Partido de San Martin frente a la chacra conocida por de Kratzente n o de los Ombues, cuya supergcie consta de 465 varas de frente por 430 de fondo. Linda por el frente calle en medio con D. Joselin Huergo por el fondo con D. Luis Goya, por el S.E. con Rodriguez y por el N.E. con Don Manuel Salas.

La base para la venta sera de $f.1200

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f.2,100 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a D. Julio A Wolff, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en los prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

g 94 j22

POR LOS MISMOS

El Viernes 22 de Julio, a las 2½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno de 1a estasion Ramos Mejia, senalado en el plano con la letra C, formando un triangulo, cuya area consta de 14,000 vs cuadradas. Linda por el Norte con D Juan Soler, por el Este con Don Eduardo Fonsey y por el Sud Oeste con Don Francisco Mendez.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Don Joquin Auli, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta sera $fts. 500.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

x92 j22

POR EL MISMO

El Viernes 22 de Julio a las 2 p.m., en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de cuatro manzanas de terreno en el pueblo de Quilmes de 100 vs por 100 con frente a la via ferria. Linda por el frente con D Pedro Aguirre, por el N. E con mas propiedad de Sanchez, por el S. E. con Bacigalupi y por el S O con Manuel Cordova.

La base para la venta sera de $f. 1,000 en moneda efectiva.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Zemon Tornato e sanchez quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el Art. 29 de la ley organica.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en Cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

z 93 jy22

CLAUDIO V. MEJIA

El Viernes 22 de Julio, a las 2 de la tarde, en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno de 1a estasion Ramos Mejia, senalado en el plano con la letra C, formando un triangulo, cuya area consta de 14,000 vs cuadradas. Linda por el Norte con D Juan Soler, por el Este con Don Eduardo Fonsey y por el Sud Oeste con Don Francisco Mendez.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Don Joquin Auli, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta sera de $fts. 500.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

o 85 j22

M. BILLINGHURST E HIJOS

El Sabado 23 de Julio a las 2½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco, Calle San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano con 100 vs de frente a la calle Rivadavia por 57 vs de fondo lindando con Orteli y Lopez, por el Este calle Ituzaingo y por el Oeste calle Suipacha Tiene dos piezas etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f.6,400 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Da Sofia Vernet Welken, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base sera de $fts.3,000

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

g 96 jy22

POR LOS MISMOS

El Viernes 22 de Julio a las 4 p.m. en la casa de banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno situado en el Partido de San Martin frente a la chacra conocida por de Kratzente n o de los Ombues, cuya supergcie consta de 465 varas de frente por 430 de fondo. Linda por el frente calle en medio con D. Joselin Huergo por el fondo con D. Luis Goya, por el S.E. con Rodriguez y por el N.E. con Don Manuel Salas.

La base para la venta sera de $f.1200

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f.2,100 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a D. Julio A Wolff, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en los prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

x 94 j22

MANUEL MURASSO y Cia

El Sabado 23 de Julio, a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa en la proloncgacion de la calle de Rivadavia de esta ciudad, cuyo terreno consta de 40 vs de frente al N, por 71 vs 3 centimetros de fondo. Linda por el frente, calle en medio con D Antonio Pereyra, por el fondo con D Segundo Montarrulo, por el Este y Oeste con D Salvador Negrotto y otros.

2a Una fraccion de terreno compuesta de 112 vs de frente, al N. E, 132½ vs al O, 118 vs al Sud y 102½ vs al Este, lindando por el N E con la calle de San Francisco, por el O con la de San Andres, por el Sud con la de Santa Magdalena, y por el Este con la de San Jose.

3a otra fraccion de terreno compuesto de 112 vs de frente al N E, 98 vs al O, 108 al S. y 68 al E. Lindando por el N. E. con la calle Gauno, por el S con la calle Santa Magdalena, y al E con la de San Luis.

4a otra fraccion que consta de 108 vs de frente al N. por 25 vs de fondo, que lindando por el N. con la calle Santa Magdalena, y 5 otra fraccion compuesta de 45 vs de frente al E por 54 de fondo, lindando por el E. con la calle San Andres.

La base para la venta sera de $f.4,000

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D Mardoque Navarro quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art, 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

x 95 j22

EBBEKE Y DIEKELMANN

El Sabado 23 de Julio, a las 4 de la tarde en la casa de Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero al contado, de una casa situada en el Partido de Moron, cuyo terreno que es el lote No. 26 del plano de esos terrenos, consta de 100 vs frente por 100 vs fondo, lindando por el frente con Maison y por el Este con Coulin

Este propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedida a Don Luis Silveyra, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta sera de $f1574.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerla ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

g 88 jy 23

M. BILLINGHURST E HIJOS.

Por orden del Banco Hipotecario, de una manzana de terreno de 15,746 vs. cuadradas, calle Rincon en las de Cochabamba y 2a Cochabamba. Y una media manzana con edificio de azotea en la misma calle Rincon, haciendo cruz con la manzana anterior, lindan ambas, calle en medio con la preciosa quinta del Dr Tamini.

Base para la venta ps 10 m|c vara cuadrada, el remate se efectuara en el mismo terreno.

El Domingo 24 del corriente a las 2 en punto de la tarde procederemos por orden del Directorio del Banco a vender en publico remate a dinero de contado y bajo la base de diez pesos moneda corriente vara cuadrada.

Primera—Una manzana de terreno, toda cercada de pared, con una superficie de 15749 varas cuadradas.

Segundo—Media manzana de terreno con un edificio en la esquina, compuesto de dos piezas de azotea, tirantería de madera dura, cercada de pared, con una superficie de 7245 varas cuadradas.

Estas dos propiedades estan ubicadas en la parte mas alta de los alrededores de la ciudad con calles empedradas por los cuatro frentes, como lo estan tambien las inmediaciones de aquella localidad.

A su frente esta la preciosa quinta del Dr Tamini y en sus cercanias muchas casas de familias que las habitan todo el ano.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar un credito hipotecario concedido a don Emilio Castro, quien no habiendo cumplido con las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica.

Para trasladarse al local el dia del remate debe tomarse el Tramway de Caballos y Caceros, bajando en Cochabamba, de donde solo dista cuatros cuadras.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

x 104 j24

LAINES Y WRIGHT

El Martes 26 de Julio, a las 3 de la tarde, en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de siete lotes o fracciones de terreno en el partido de Las Conchas, sobre los rios Lujan y Tigre, y cuya estension es como sigue: y que estan designados en el plano respectivo con viso rosado.

Primer lote 46½ vs a la ribera del Tigre, 78 vs al Sud sobre calle sin nombre y 50 varas al Oeste sobre otra calle recien abierta con martillo en contra de 7½ vs por 23 vs hasta salir a la ribera.

Segundo lote—127 vs frente al Sud, calle sin nombre, 25 vs al Este a la calle nueva 40 vs al Oeste calle sin nombre, con martillo en contra de 15 vs por 47 hasta dar con la referida calle nueva.

Tercer lote—57 vs de frente Norte a la ribera, 93½ vs fondo costado Este, teniendo en el costado Oeste un martillo a favor, de 25 vs que van a dar a la calle sin nombre donde tiene un segundo frente que mide 16½ vs.

Cuarto lote—Formando angulo de esquina al Este y Sud con 10 vs frente al Este por 49 vs de fondo al Oeste.

Quinto lote—Formando esquina al Norte y Este—25 vs al Norte sobre la ribera del rio Lujan, 61 vs fondo Sud costado de la calle sin nombre y 56 vs al costado Oeste, terminando con un ancho en el fondo de 25 vs.

Sexto lote—Formando tambien angulo de esquina al Norte y Oeste tiene 39 vs frente al Norte sobre la ribera del Lujan, teniendo de fondo al Sud en su costado Este 64 vs, y por el Oeste 50 vs.

Septimo lote—62½ vs frente al Este por 98 vs fondo al Oeste, donde tiene un frente de 62½ varas.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a don Constant Santa Maria quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en Cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerla ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

z105 j26

DIEGO VILLAFANE.

El Lunes 25 de Julio a las 2 de la tarde, en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento rematare a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de un terreno partido San Jose de Flores, cuartel 32, entre las calles Almagro, S Juan y San Antonio, en los costados Este, Sud y Oeste, y consta su estension de 185 varas al Este, calle Almagro, 150 vs al Sud calle San Juan, 102 vs al Oeste calle San Antonio y 167 vs al Norte por el fondo linda con Placido Pinero.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Asencio Barcos, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organico del Banco.

La base para la venta sera $f1580.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerla ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

z106 j25

BOLLINI MURO Y CA.

El Lunes 25 de Julio a las 4 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una propiedad en el partido de Quilmes, con los edificios que contiene y terreno de 100 vs de frente por 380 vs fondo lindando por el N. O. con el banado, por el N. E con Elia, por el S. E. con Seguro y por el S. E. con el mismo Elia.

Esta propiedad re rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Agustin Armesto, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta sera de $25,000 m|c.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

x 91 j22

POR EL MISMO

El Viernes 22 de Julio a las 2 p.m., en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de cuatro manzanas de terreno en el pueblo de Quilmes de 100 vs por 100 con frente a la via ferria. Linda por el frente con D Pedro Aguirre, por el N. E con mas propiedad de Sanchez, por el S. E. con Bacigalupi y por el S O con Manuel Cordova.

La base para la venta sera de $f. 1,000 en moneda efectiva.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Zemon Tornato e sanchez quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el Art. 29 de la ley organica del Banco.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en Cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

x 91 j22

PO